

of men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish War period; to the Committee on Pensions.

6737. By Mr. PITTENGER: Petition of Board of County Commissioners of St. Louis County, Minn., protesting against proposed merger of Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Cos.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6738. By Mr. ROBINSON: Petition of Mrs. John Ulm, of Dubuque, Iowa, and many other citizens in favor of House bill 2562, providing an increased rate of pension for Spanish-American War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

6739. By Mrs. ROGERS: Petition of John H. Donahue and other members of the National Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me., petitioning Congress for a pension for the veterans of the World War; to the Committee on Pensions.

6740. By Mr. THATCHER: Petition signed by Eugene M. Carter and other residents of Jefferson County, Ky., supporting Spanish War veterans' legislation; to the Committee on Pensions.

6741. By Mr. WALKER: Petition signed by Mrs. L. L. Bryant and Mrs. W. B. Poor, of the Danville Union of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asking for Federal supervision of motion pictures requiring higher standards before production which are to be used interstate and internationally; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE

MONDAY, April 14, 1930

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, who transcendest all our thoughts of Thee, yet comest to us in the things that are seen, enable us to realize the presence of eternity, that we may wisely employ our time; the nearness of Thy judgment, lest we forget what manner of men we are; the long-suffering of Thy love, lest at thought of Thee we grow afraid. Bring us from our diverse views into the realm of the common truth, from the cares of our self-love to the ardors of self-abnegation, that united to Thee in the fundamental law of duty Thy presence may surround our ignorance, Thy holiness our sin, Thy peace the disquiet of our souls.

Grant this, we beseech Thee, for the sake of Thy Son, who took upon Him our flesh and suffered death upon the cross that all mankind should follow the example of His great humility, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Tuesday, April 8, 1930, when, on request of Mr. Fess and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hattigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate:

S. 3618. An act granting the consent of Congress to rebuild, reconstruct, maintain, and operate the existing railroad bridge across the Cumberland River near the town of Burnside, in the State of Kentucky;

S. 3715. An act authorizing the State Highway Board of Georgia, in cooperation with the State Highway Department of South Carolina, the city of Augusta, and Richmond County, Ga., to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Savannah River at or near Fifth Street, Augusta, Ga.;

S. 3745. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Cumberland River at or near Smithland, Ky.;

S. 3747. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River at or near the mouth of Clarks River;

S. 3820. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges in the State of Tennessee; and

S. 4027. An act to legalize a bridge across the American Channel of the Detroit River leading from the mainland to Grosse Isle, Mich., about 16 miles below the city of Detroit, Mich.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 1186. An act to amend section 5 of the act of June 27, 1906, conferring authority upon the Secretary of the Interior to fix the size of farm units on desert-land entries when included within national reclamation projects;

H. R. 1601. An act to authorize the Department of Agriculture to issue two duplicate checks in favor of Utah State treasurer where the originals have been lost;

H. R. 3246. An act to authorize the sale of the Government property acquired for a post-office site in Akron, Ohio;

H. R. 4189. An act to add certain lands to the Boise National Forest;

H. R. 6343. An act to provide for the extension of the boundary limits of the proposed Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the establishment of which is authorized by the act approved May 22, 1926 (44 Stats. p. 616);

H. R. 9761. An act to authorize the issuance of patents in fee for Indian homesteads on the Crow Reservation, the Blackfeet Reservation, and the Fort Belknap Reservation, in the State of Montana, upon written application therefor;

H. R. 9895. An act to establish the Carlsbad Caverns National Park in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9934. An act providing for the sale of timberland in four townships in the State of Minnesota;

H. R. 10017. An act to provide for a survey of the Mouse River, N. Dak., with a view to the prevention and control of its floods;

H. R. 10173. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct investigations of cotton ginning;

H. R. 10248. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Moundsville, W. Va.;

H. R. 10340. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Arkansas State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the White River at or near Calico Rock, Ark.;

H. R. 10416. An act to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws;

H. R. 10461. An act authorizing Royce Kershaw, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Coosa River at or near Gilberts Ferry, about 8 miles southwest of Gadsden, in Etowah County, Ala.;

H. R. 10474. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Arkansas State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the White River at or near Sylamore, Ark.;

H. R. 10627. An act to amend the act of February 14, 1920, authorizing and directing the collection of fees for work done for the benefit of Indians;

H. R. 10651. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Wellsburg, W. Va.;

H. R. 10674. An act authorizing the payment of six months' death gratuity to beneficiaries of transferred members of the Fleet Naval Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve who die while on active duty;

H. J. Res. 181. Joint resolution to amend a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution giving to discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines a preferred right of homestead entry," approved February 14, 1920, as amended January 21, 1922, and as extended December 28, 1922;

H. J. Res. 188. Joint resolution authorizing the use of tribal funds belonging to the Yankton Sioux Tribe of Indians in South Dakota to pay expenses and compensation of the members of the tribal business committee for services in connection with their pipestone claim; and

H. J. Res. 244. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, Okla., to be held October 4 to October 11, 1930, inclusive.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 2719. An act granting the consent of Congress to the superintendent of public works of the State of New York to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Hudson River at the southerly extremity of the city of Troy;

S. 3618. An act granting the consent of Congress to rebuild, reconstruct, maintain, and operate the existing railroad bridge across the Cumberland River near the town of Burnside, in the State of Kentucky;

S. 3745. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Cumberland River at or near Smithland, Ky.;

S. 3820. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges in the State of Tennessee; and

H. R. 10865. An act to authorize Brig. Gen. William S. Thayer, Auxiliary Officers' Reserve Corps, and Brig. Gen. William H. Welch, Auxiliary Officers' Reserve Corps, to accept the awards of the French Legion of Honor.

SENATORIAL EXPENSES IN 1930 CAMPAIGN

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to make the following announcement: The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] having asked to be excused from service upon the special committee appointed to investigate campaign expenditures in the 1930 campaign, without objection they will be excused from service. The Chair makes the following appointments: The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] to succeed the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL] to succeed the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN].

WABASH RIVER BRIDGE, ILLINOIS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 9980) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Wabash River at Mount Carmel, Ill., which was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. GLENN] to the bill.

Mr. GLENN. Inasmuch as the Senate has passed a bill for the identical purpose covered by the House bill, and that bill has been passed by the House, I move that House bill 9980 be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	George	Kendrick	Smoot
Ashurst	Gillett	Keyes	Steck
Bingham	Glass	McKellar	Stiwer
Black	Glenn	McNary	Stephens
Blaine	Goff	Norbeck	Sullivan
Blease	Goldsborough	Norris	Swanson
Borah	Greene	Nye	Thomas, Idaho
Brock	Hale	Overman	Thomas, Okla.
Brookhart	Harris	Patterson	Townsend
Capper	Harrison	Phipps	Trammell
Caraway	Hatfield	Pine	Vandenberg
Connally	Hawes	Pittman	Wagner
Copeland	Hayden	Ransdell	Walcott
Couzens	Hebert	Robinson, Ind.	Walsh, Mass.
Dale	Hefflin	Robison, Ky.	Walsh, Mont.
Deneen	Howell	Sheppard	Watson
Dill	Johnson	Shipstead	Wheeler
Fess	Jones	Shortridge	
Frazier	Kean	Simmons	

Mr. TOWNSEND. I wish to announce that my colleague the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. HASTINGS] is absent on account of serious illness in his family. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. FESS. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. McCULLOCH] is unavoidably detained from the Chamber. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. BLAINE. I wish to announce that my colleague the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is unavoidably absent. This announcement I will let stand for the day.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I wish to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SCHALL] is unavoidably absent. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER], the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are all detained from the Senate by illness.

I further desire to announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] are in London attending the naval conference.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

SALE OF SHIPS BY SHIPPING BOARD

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on October 5 last I introduced a resolution (S. Res. 129) providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the sale of ships by the United States Shipping Board and Merchant Fleet Corporation. The resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate and later was favorably reported from that committee. I have spoken to the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], chairman of the Commerce Committee, about it this morning, and also to the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], who was long chairman of the committee. The Senator from Washington feels that the resolution ought to be referred to the Committee on Commerce. I ask unanimous consent that it be now referred to that committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so referred.

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Federal Farm Loan Board for the year ended December 31, 1929, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

NARCOTICS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, transmitting copy of recommendations made by the grand jury of the District in their report to the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on March 31, 1930, relative to the enactment of more stringent laws regarding the prescribing of narcotics by physicians in the District of Columbia, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FRANCES MOSER HOCKER

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from Frances Moser Hocker, of Germantown, Pa., transmitting additional papers in connection with her claim against the Government for services rendered during the World War, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. HEBERT presented the following resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, which was ordered to lie on the table:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, ETC.,
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
January Session, A. D. 1930.

Resolution by the General Assembly of Rhode Island recommending to the Congress of the United States the passage of H. R. 2526, providing for an increase in pensions for the veterans of the Spanish-American War

(Approved April 8, 1930)

Whereas there is at the present time before the Congress of the United States for consideration a measure (H. R. 2562) which makes provision for an increase in pensions for the veterans of the Spanish-American War; and

Whereas the veterans of the Spanish-American War are justly entitled to every assistance that the Government can render because of their distinguished service; and

Whereas these men are fast approaching that time of life when it is difficult for them to labor, and as difficult to find labor to sufficiently support them when they find themselves thrust aside by the more youthful and energetic: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Rhode Island, having high regard for the services these Spanish War veterans rendered following the flag, most respectfully requests that the Senators and Representatives of this State, now in attendance upon the Congress of the United States, do give urgent heed to the merits of this particular legislation, and use every effort in securing its early consideration and passage by both Houses of Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent by the secretary of state to the Senators and Representatives of Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Providence, April 10, 1930.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original (H-S95) resolution by the General Assembly of Rhode Island recommending to the Congress of the United States the passage of H. R. 2562, providing for an increase in pension for the veterans of the Spanish-American War, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and approved by the governor on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1930.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State aforesaid this 10th day of April, in the year 1930.

[SEAL.]

ERNEST L. SPRAGUE,

Secretary of State.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma presented a petition of sundry citizens of Osage County, Okla., praying for the passage of legislation granting increased pensions to veterans of the war with Spain, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. VANDENBERG presented a resolution adopted by the City Commission of Ironwood, Mich., favoring the passage of legislation dedicating October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's memorial day, for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. COPELAND presented resolutions adopted by numerous series of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in the States of New

York, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, Michigan, New Jersey, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Washington, Georgia, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wyoming, and West Virginia, favoring the passage of legislation granting increased pensions to veterans of the war with Spain, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BLAINE presented a resolution adopted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., favoring the Federal supervision of motion pictures and the establishment of higher standards for motion-picture films, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of Wisconsin, praying for the passage of legislation granting increased pensions to veterans of the war with Spain, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a resolution adopted by Ashland Aerie, No. 239, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Ashland, Wis., favoring the passage of legislation providing an appropriation for old-age pensions, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the common councils of the cities of Kenosha and Manitowoc, Wis., favoring the passage of legislation dedicating October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's memorial day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero, which were referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. WALCOTT presented a resolution adopted by Arawanna Tribe, No. 17, Improved Order of Red Men, of Middletown, Conn., favoring the passage of legislation granting increased pensions to veterans of the war with Spain, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of members of the Young Women's Christian Association of Bridgeport and the League of Women Voters, of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, praying for the ratification of the proposed World Court protocol, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the State of Connecticut, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed World Court protocol, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the memorial of Share Torah Lodge, No. 219, I. O. B. A., of Hartford, Conn., remonstrating against the passage of legislation providing for the registration of aliens, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the City Council of Bristol, Conn., favoring the passage of legislation dedicating October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's memorial day, for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also presented a telegram in the nature of a petition from the Department of Connecticut Veterans of Foreign Wars, at Danbury, Conn., praying for the passage of the so-called Swick bill for the benefit of disabled veterans of the World War, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of International Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, Local No. 611, of New Britain, Conn., praying for the passage of the bill (H. R. 9232) to regulate the rates of wages to be paid to laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented the memorial of the executive board of the Norwich League of Women Voters, of Norwich, Conn., opposing the passage of House bill 9888, relative to the financing of the maternity and infancy hygiene program, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented papers in the nature of petitions from the American Legion Auxiliary, Rau Locke Post, No. 8, of Hartford; American Legion Auxiliary No. 37, of Chester; and American Legion Auxiliary, Carlson-Sjovall Unit, No. 105, of Cromwell, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the passage of legislation providing for the conscription of property in time of war, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

REGULATION OF INTERSTATE MOTOR CARRIERS

Mr. COUZENS. From the Committee on Interstate Commerce I report back favorably with amendments the bill (H. R. 10288) to regulate the transportation of persons in interstate and foreign commerce by motor carriers operating on the public highways, and I submit a report (No. 396) thereon. On behalf of the Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL], I wish to state that he desires later to submit a minority report on this bill.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Commerce, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 3404) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of a portion of the Amelia Island Lighthouse Reservation, Fla. (Rept. No. 397);

A bill (H. R. 8293) to amend an act entitled "An act to readjust the commissioned personnel of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1929 (Rept. No. 398); and

A bill (H. R. 8637) to fix the rank and pay of the commandant of the Coast Guard (Rept. No. 399).

Mr. ASHURST, from the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to which was referred the bill (S. 261) amending the act of January 25, 1917 (39 Stat. L. 868), and other acts relating to the Yuma auxiliary project, Ariz., reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 400) thereon.

Mr. RANDELL, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was recommitted the bill (H. R. 9592) to amend section 407 of the merchant marine act, 1928, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 401) thereon.

Mr. KENDRICK, from the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to which was referred the bill (S. 2863) granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the North Platte River, and other streams in which such States are jointly interested, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 402) thereon.

Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill (S. 4022) to regulate the erection, hanging, placing, painting, display, and maintenance of outdoor signs and other forms of exterior advertising within the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 403) thereon.

Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, from the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 4291) to amend section 43 of the act of May 25, 1926, entitled "An act to adjust water-right charges, to grant certain other relief on the Federal irrigation projects, and for other purposes" (Rept. No. 404); and

A bill (H. R. 8296) to amend the act of May 25, 1926, entitled "An act to adjust water-right charges, to grant certain other relief on the Federal irrigation projects, and for other purposes" (Rept. No. 405).

Mr. WALSH of Montana, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 6130) to exempt the Custer National Forest from the operation of the forest homestead law, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 406) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which were referred the following bills and joint resolution, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 413) authorizing the issuance to Wesley A. Howard of a patent for certain lands (Rept. No. 407);

A bill (H. R. 4810) to add certain lands to the Helena National Forest in the State of Montana (Rept. No. 408); and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 165) authorizing the settlement of the case of United States against the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Co., pending in the United States District Court in and for the District of Delaware (Rept. No. 409).

Mr. NORBECK, from the Committee on the Library, to which was referred the bill (S. 3051) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to erect a monument to commemorate the heroic sacrifice and the service of Martin Charger and 10 other Indians in the rescue of white women and children held as captives by an unfriendly Indian tribe, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 410) thereon.

Mr. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Claims, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1963) for the relief of members of the crew of the transport *Antilles* (Rept. No. 412); and

A bill (S. 2972) for the relief of DeWitt & Shobe (Rept. No. 411).

Mr. STEPHENS, from the Committee on Claims, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 671) for the relief of E. M. Davis (Rept. No. 416); and

A bill (S. 1979) for the relief of Warren J. Clear (Rept. No. 415).

Mr. STEPHENS, also, from the Committee on Claims, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each with amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1702) for the relief of George W. Burgess (Rept. No. 414); and

A bill (S. 1756) granting the sum of \$5,000 to reimburse the family of the late Harold L. Lytle for hospital and medical expenses and loss of salary due to an injury received in a collision with a Government truck in Portsmouth, N. H., May 10, 1927 (Rept. No. 413).

Mr. STECK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1011) to amend the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 417) thereon.

Mr. BLACK, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 7356) for the relief of the American Foreign Trade Corporation and Fils d'Asian Fresco, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 418) thereon.

Mr. DALE, from the Committee on Commerce, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 9671) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free highway bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Stillwater, Minn. (Rept. No. 422);

A bill (H. R. 9672) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Hastings, Minn. (Rept. No. 421);

A bill (H. R. 9901) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the village of Clearwater, Minn. (Rept. No. 420); and

A bill (H. R. 9931) granting the consent of Congress to Berks County, State of Pennsylvania, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Schuylkill River at or near Reading, Pa. (Rept. No. 419).

Mr. McNARY, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 3898) granting the consent of Congress to the Mill Four Drainage District, in Lincoln County, Oreg., to construct, maintain, and operate dams and dikes to prevent the flow of waters of Yaquina Bay and River into Nutes Slough, Boones Slough, and sloughs connected therewith, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 423) thereon.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to which was referred the bill (S. 3783) for the relief of the State of Georgia for damage to and destruction of roads and bridges by floods in 1929, reported it with an amendment.

REPORTS OF NOMINATIONS

As in open executive session,

Mr. BORAH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the nomination of Tom W. Dutton, of Louisiana, to be United States marshal, eastern district of Louisiana, which was placed on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. GILLETTE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the nomination of Clark B. Wasson, of Oklahoma, to be United States marshal, eastern district of Oklahoma, which was placed on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. HEBERT, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the nominations of Phil E. Baer, of Texas, to be United States marshal, eastern district of Texas, and Charles B. Kennamer, of Alabama, to be United States attorney, northern district of Alabama, which were placed on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. PHIPPS, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported sundry post-office nominations, which were placed on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. GREENE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the nominations of sundry officers in the Army, which were placed on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the nominations of sundry officers in the Navy, which were placed on the Executive Calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. GEORGE:

A bill (S. 4150) granting an increase of pension to Myrtle Pounds Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GLENN:

A bill (S. 4151) granting a pension to Belle A. Clark; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GREENE:

A bill (S. 4152) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Bartley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 4153) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Trudeau (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DILL:

A bill (S. 4154) granting a pension to Sophronia M. Shepler;

A bill (S. 4155) granting a pension to John Pleas Rader; and

A bill (S. 4156) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Edwards; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROCK:

A bill (S. 4157) to extend the times for commencing and completing a bridge across the Tennessee River at or near Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tenn.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 4158) to authorize the acquisition of certain land required by the United States Bureau of Lighthouses; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 4159) to authorize the appointment of Capt. Lester T. Gayle, retired, to the grade of major, retired, in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A bill (S. 4160) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease any or all of the remaining tribal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations for oil and gas purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SHORTRIDGE:

A bill (S. 4161) granting a pension to Robert E. Blair;

A bill (S. 4162) granting a pension to Mary J. Grace; and

A bill (S. 4163) granting an increase of pension to Frederick L. Hughes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NYE:

A bill (S. 4164) authorizing the repayment of rents and royalties in excess of requirements made under leases executed in accordance with the general leasing act of February 25, 1920; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 4165) for the incorporation of the Klamath Indian Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 4166) to facilitate the use and occupancy of national forest lands for purposes of residence, recreation, education, industry, and commerce; and

A bill (S. 4167) to make the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture relating to fire trespass on the national forests applicable to lands the title to which revested in the United States by the act approved June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218), and to certain other lands known as the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. TOWNSEND (for Mr. HASTINGS):

A bill (S. 4168) granting an increase of pension to Emma F. Shilling (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENT TO RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

Mr. McNARY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed, as follows:

At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

"SEC. —. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination and survey to be made of the Willamette River and its tributaries, Oregon, with a view to providing a navigable channel from Portland to Eugene. The cost of such examination and survey shall be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for examinations and surveys."

TUSAYAN NATIONAL FOREST LAND, ARIZONA

Mr. HAYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3585) to eliminate certain land from the Tusayan National Forest, Ariz., as an addition to the Western Navajo Indian Reservation, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, ETC.

Mr. JONES submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8960) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of

Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 28, 29, 36, 44, and 49.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, and 50, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Protecting interests of the United States under settlement of war claims act of 1928: For protecting the interests of the United States in claims arising under the settlement of war claims act of 1928, including legal and clerical services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, and the employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be determined by the Attorney General, \$60,750: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any salary at a yearly rate in excess of \$9,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"To enable the Secretary of Commerce, under such regulations as he may prescribe, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved April 12, 1930, amending an act entitled 'An act to establish in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce a Foreign Commerce Service of the United States, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1927, to furnish the officers in the Foreign Commerce Service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce stationed in a foreign country, without cost to them and within the limits of this appropriation, allowances for living quarters, heat, and light, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 70), \$200,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,886,660"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,916,015"; and the Senate agree to the same.

W. L. JONES,
FREDERICK HALE,
H. W. KEYES,
W. E. BORAH,
LEE S. OVERMAN,
W. J. HARRIS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

MILTON W. SHREVE,
GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM,
ERNEST R. ACKERMAN,
ROBERT L. BACON,
W. B. OLIVER,
ANTHONY J. GRIFFIN,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

NOMINATION OF JUDGE JOHN J. PARKER

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I send to the desk and ask to have read a telegram from the Hon. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and an editorial written by him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the clerk will read, as requested.

The Chief Clerk read the telegram and editorial, as follows:

ATLANTA, GA., April 13, 1930.

Hon. LEE S. OVERMAN,

Powhatan Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

In to-day's Constitution I have taken editorial position favoring Judge Parker's confirmation. His mental power, his character, and his reputation will make him exceedingly valuable to those who may have need of having their rights protected against public clamor. The negroes and the labor unions may well find in him their best bulwark in time of stress.

CLARK HOWELL.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, April 13, 1930]

THE JUDGE PARKER CASE

The confirmation by the Senate of the nomination of Judge Parker, of North Carolina, to be a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is opposed from two sources. The American Federation of Labor object to Judge Parker because of an opinion by him as a Federal circuit judge upholding the legality of so-called "yellow-dog contracts," which mean contracts by employees who agree with employers not to join labor unions. The other objectors are the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, because Judge Parker, when the Republican candidate for Governor of North Carolina, deprecated the participation of negroes in the politics of that State.

These protests raise two interesting issues for the Senate to decide. One is the legal correctness of the decision of Judge Parker in the labor-contract case and the other is the political right of a citizen to believe it unwise for the interests of both races for negroes to seek political power in a Southern State notoriously committed to white supremacy.

In the first case it appears to be generally conceded that the decision written by Judge Parker for the circuit court in the "yellow dog contracts" case tracked the precedent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and is therefore not assailable with reason upon legal grounds. It is only attackable by the labor leaders from the angle of a labor rights policy which the federation desires to see established and affirmed by the courts of the nation. It is therefore put up to the Senate whether it will make the precedent that no man, however honest and qualified, shall sit upon the Supreme Bench because his views of the law do not accord with those of the leaders of a class of the population.

One may thoroughly sympathize with the contention that the "yellow-dog contracts" are unfair requisitions made of workmen, but the greater constitutional right of contract is superior to sentiment and sympathy. Until such contracts are specifically made illegal it will be the duty of all courts to protect the right of persons to make them.

As for the opposition by the negro association, it is based on a campaign speech by Judge Parker, in which he said:

"The negro, as a class, does not desire to enter politics. The Republican Party of North Carolina does not desire him to do so. We recognize the fact that he has not yet reached the stage in his development when he can share the burdens and responsibilities of Government. This being true, and every intelligent man in North Carolina knows that it is true . . . the participation of the negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races."

The qualified negro voters of North Carolina do not appear to have resented the views of Judge Parker, but are reported to have voted strongly for him as the Republican candidate for governor. It is the hell-raising negro political vampires of New York and Boston who are fighting the Parker nomination, purely on color-line contentions. But the Supreme Court, in its most Republican complexion, has uniformly decided that it will pass upon no such contentions of political character except in cases where a State abridges the right of a person of proper qualifications to vote on account of his "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The Senate, therefore, knowing the "yellow-dog contracts" decision to be in harmony with the precedents and that Judge Parker's views as to the qualifications generally of the negroes to "share the burdens and responsibilities of Government" are only personal and political, will have to travel far away from both justice and precedents to refuse confirmation of his nomination to the Supreme Bench. Its decision on the show-down will be watched for with curious interest in both legal and political circles.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I also send to the desk an article from the Birmingham (Ala.) News, which is very instructive. I ask that it may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read, as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

[From the Birmingham (Ala.) News of March 30, 1930]

JUDGE PARKER AND ONE OF HIS CRITICS

Mr. Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, makes known that that organization will oppose the nomination of Judge John J. Parker to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Specifically, Mr. Green sets out his own reasons for this opposition. These reasons are that, in Mr. Green's judgment, one of Judge Parker's judicial decisions is adverse to what Mr. Green believes to be the rights of organized labor. The familiar phrase "property rights are placed above human rights" is employed by Mr. Green in characterizing Judge Parker's decision.

This is Mr. Green's opinion. To form this opinion, to state it, and to adhere to it is clearly Mr. Green's right. Yet Mr. Green speaks, in this case, for one particular group of his countrymen. He admits that he does so. This group is numerous. Undeniably this group has its rights. Undeniably, also, Mr. Green is justified in defending this group's rights as these rights are understood by Mr. Green. But the group rep-

resented by Mr. Green in this case is not the only group that has rights under the law Judge Parker is sworn to interpret as a member of the Supreme Court. What the law is in such cases may not always be accurately determined by a man of Mr. Green's qualifications and experience. By this statement no disparagement of Mr. Green's peculiar qualities is intended. There are perhaps some things that Mr. Green knows far more of than does Judge Parker. But is the law one of these things?

Group control of legislation has its terrors. Group control of the Government's executive acts has its terrors also. But group control of the judicial department of the Government has terrors for this Nation undreamed of by a people already afflicted with legislative and executive group control. The point now raised by Mr. Green against Judge Parker is no new thing. John Marshall was denounced for more than one of his decisions far more vehemently than Judge Parker is now denounced by Mr. Green. Roger B. Taney was denounced far more virulently than Judge Parker now is. Indeed, the majority of the Supreme Court that handed down the income-tax decision was arraigned by some groups even more bitterly than Judge Parker is now arraigned. In each case it was some one group or groups in the country's life that engaged in these attacks upon the integrity of the court.

Our reiterated judgment on this subject is unaltered. That judgment is that integrity of character and knowledge of law rather than interpretative viewpoint concerning any one question should be the determining factor in the nomination and confirmation of all members of the bench. To be "popular" is the last thing that needs to be wished for by or in a judge. It is not the judge who makes the law. It is Congress that makes the law. Congress that makes law can unmake law. Congress has unmade law. It unmade law when the fugitive slave law was repealed. It unmade law when the income tax was adopted. It unmade law when popular election of United States Senators was provided. It unmade law when woman suffrage was insured. If Mr. Green imagines that his group has been wronged by Judge Parker, his remedy is to take his case, first, to the Supreme Court. If he can not get relief there, Mr. Green should go straight to Congress for relief. Indeed, if the decision quoted by him actually does place property rights above human rights, why is it that Mr. Green has not already taken his case on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States?

Not too often may it be repeated that "ours is a government, not of men, but of laws." The Senate of the United States should understand that the moment its Members heed the clamor of any one group of men—no matter whether the individual group be composed of organized laboring men or of organized capitalists—that moment just and stable government in this country ends. It is high time that Senators like Mr. BORAH and Mr. NORRIS make clear to their constituents that, in fact as well as in name, ours is a government, not of men with special interests to serve, but rather and always of laws fairly enacted and intelligently interpreted and honestly executed.

Until some competent critic with conclusive evidence proves that Judge Parker is lacking either in legal acumen or in integrity of character, protests like this one of Mr. Green's should—after respectful consideration—be rejected by the Senate.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I also have a telegram from the Right Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire, Bishop of the Episcopal Church, of Raleigh, N. C., and a short letter from Dr. William Louis Poteat, head of Wake Forest College, a Baptist college and one of the great institutions of North Carolina, which I ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read, as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

RALEIGH, N. C., April 13, 1930.

Hon. LEE S. OVERMAN,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

As a lifelong friend of the negro and active in my efforts for his higher education and development I wish to say that in my judgment the opposition to Judge Parker's confirmation on account of his attitude toward the negro is entirely unjust. I believe him to be a high-minded, impartial judge, incapable of being influenced by race prejudice.

JOS. BLOUNT CHESHIRE.

WAKE FOREST, N. C., April 12, 1930.

Senator LEE S. OVERMAN,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR OVERMAN: I very much regret the development of opposition to the confirmation of Judge Parker for the Supreme Court. The considerations offered in support of that opposition do not appear impressive to me. I have wondered how many lawyers of distinction in the country have not at some time appeared for corporations, and whether corporations never have standing or rights in courts, and so must invariably look for nothing in their favor except as they are able to "influence" the trial judge.

Another consideration urged by negroes, I believe, is even less impressive. If they should carry their point and upon that particular point should defeat Judge Parker, I wonder if it would not accentuate

the race issue in politics and otherwise react unfavorably upon them. Besides, Judge Parker is an honorable and fair-minded man, and I can not bring myself to believe that in any sense or degree he is unfriendly to the negroes of our State or country, or would deny them their rights under the Constitution.

Very truly yours,

WM. LOUIS POTEAT.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated below:

H. R. 1186. An act to amend section 5 of the act of June 27, 1906, conferring authority upon the Secretary of the Interior to fix the size of farm units on desert-land entries when included within national reclamation projects; to the Committee on Immigration and Reclamation.

H. R. 1601. An act to authorize the Department of Agriculture to issue two duplicate checks in favor of Utah State treasurer where the originals have been lost; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3246. An act to authorize the sale of the Government property acquired for a post-office site in Akron, Ohio; and

H. R. 10416. An act to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

H. R. 4189. An act to add certain lands to the Boise National Forest;

H. R. 6343. An act to provide for the extension of the boundary limits of the proposed Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the establishment of which is authorized by the act approved May 22, 1926 (44 Stat. p. 616);

H. R. 9895. An act to establish the Carlsbad Caverns National Park in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9934. An act providing for the sale of timberland in four townships in the State of Minnesota; and

H. J. Res. 181. Joint resolution to amend a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution giving to discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines a preferred right of homestead entry," approved February 14, 1920, as amended January 21, 1922, and as extended December 28, 1922; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

H. R. 9761. An act to authorize the issuance of patents in fee for Indian homesteads on the Crow Reservation, the Blackfeet Reservation, and the Fort Belknap Reservation, in the State of Montana, upon written application therefor;

H. R. 10627. An act to amend the act of February 14, 1920, authorizing and directing the collection of fees for work done for the benefit of Indians; and

H. J. Res. 188. Joint resolution authorizing the use of tribal funds belonging to the Yankton Sioux Tribe of Indians in South Dakota to pay expenses and compensation of the members of the tribal business committee for services in connection with their pipeline claim; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 10017. An act to provide for a survey of the Mouse River, N. Dak., with a view to the prevention and control of its floods;

H. R. 10248. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Moundsville, W. Va.;

H. R. 10340. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Arkansas State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the White River at or near Calico Rock, Ark.;

H. R. 10461. An act authorizing Royce Kershaw, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Coosa River at or near Gilberts Ferry, about eight miles southwest of Gadsden, in Etowah County, Ala.;

H. R. 10474. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Arkansas State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the White River at or near Sylamore, Ark.;

H. R. 10651. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Wellsburg, W. Va.; to the Committee on Commerce.

H. R. 10173. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct investigations of cotton ginning; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 10674. An act authorizing the payment of six months' death gratuity to beneficiaries of transferred members of the Fleet Naval Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve who die while on active duty; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. J. Res. 244. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, Okla., to be held October 4 to October 11, 1930, inclusive; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9546) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes; requested a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. WASON, Mr. SUMMERS of Washington, and Mr. WOODRUM were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ALLEGHENY RIVER BRIDGE, NEW YORK

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House returning to the Senate in compliance with its request the bill (S. 3607) granting the consent of Congress to the State of New York to construct, maintain, and operate a free State highway bridge across the Allegheny River, at or near Red House, N. Y.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the votes whereby the bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, by reconsidered and that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the votes are reconsidered and the bill is indefinitely postponed.

TARIFF ON BEESWAX

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement by Prof. H. F. Wilson, of the University of Wisconsin, concerning the tariff on beeswax.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONCERNING THE PROPOSED TARIFF ON BEESWAX

As you perhaps know, there is at the present time an amendment to the tariff schedule which would create a 12 per cent tariff on beeswax. Just where and how this movement was started I have not been able to determine, but from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD it appears that it might have been started in Michigan, although I understand that the Minnesota State Beekeepers' Association passed a resolution to this effect last summer.

It is not my purpose to suggest that anyone might have made an effort to put over a tariff without consulting all the beekeeping interests of the United States, for the idea may have come suddenly and may have been instigated without carefully looking into the matter.

I do not presume to say whether we should, or should not, have a tariff on beeswax at some later period, but I am very doubtful of the advisability of putting over any tariff measure on beeswax without a thorough survey and careful study of the situation.

From all appearances, no such consideration has been given in the present instance. And only the representatives from a few of our States where large quantities of extracted honey are produced seem to be concerned in this proposed tariff. Representatives from Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Idaho have been working in favor of the tariff, while some other States, including New York and Wisconsin, are opposed to the tariff.

And why should we have a tariff on beeswax? The only reason that has any merit is for the purpose of raising the price of beeswax so that our commercial beekeepers can secure a better price. And if the price of beeswax were increased to from 5 cents to 10 cents a pound more, what would it mean to the commercial beekeeper?

The theory is that the commercial beekeepers who are producing extracted honey have already or will soon have a sufficient number of bee combs for their yards, so that it will not be necessary for them to buy wax foundation. The average amount of beeswax secured from the cappings removed from the extracting combs for any one of our average commercial beekeepers would probably be about 1,000 pounds per year. The present price of this wax may be figured at perhaps 35 cents a pound. The price which the beekeepers might be expected to get per pound if the proposed tariff is put on beeswax, might run from 40 cents to 45 cents per pound, giving each one of these commercial beekeepers an increase of from \$50 to \$100 on his beeswax.

But it is estimated that there are 800,000 people in the United States who are keeping bees, and of this 800,000, there are probably less than 100,000 who might materially benefit from such a tariff, while the other 700,000 will suffer more or less from zero to a considerable per cent.

Now, let us consider the beeswax problem as a whole.

Beeswax is a commercial product, used by a number of different manufacturing concerns in the United States, having no relation to beekeeping.

The beeswax bought by beekeepers is in the form of foundation, of which there are ordinarily two kinds, a very thin foundation for comb-honey sections and a heavier foundation for brood frames. Many of our commercial beekeepers are buying large quantities of comb-honey foundations, even though they may have plenty of honeycombs already built for the raising of bees.

Hundreds of thousands of smaller or amateur beekeepers are buying both types of foundation, but perhaps more of the regular brood foundation, since the most of them are likely to be in the extracted honey-producing class.

It is a much more difficult task to produce comb honey than it is to produce extracted honey. It has been variously estimated that the average amount of comb honey to be produced by one colony of bees is about one-half as much as extracted honey. The comb-honey producer has a much more difficult task in securing a reasonable rate for his comb honey than does the producer of extracted honey. Why? Because he produces less and the cost of materials for producing comb honey is much greater. For each section of comb honey produced the beekeeper must buy the wooden section inside of which the section of comb honey is built. Then within each wooden section he must place pieces of comb-honey foundation. The sections cost a cent or more a piece, and the comb foundation varies from 75 cents to 90 cents, or even more, per pound.

On the basis of the cost of production the comb-honey producer should receive more than twice as much per pound as the beekeeper who produces extracted honey. Average wholesale prices indicate that the extracted honey producer receives from 7½ to 8½ cents per pound for extracted honey while the comb-honey producer receives approximately 12½ cents per section. The comb-honey producer should receive at least 15 cents per pound or section to be on an equal basis with the extracted-honey producer.

The net result of placing any tariff on beeswax will perhaps raise the price which the beekeeper can get for his beeswax, but beeswax is of very small importance compared with honey production, and I know of no beekeeper in the United States who is attempting to produce beeswax commercially, and beeswax is not a product which we should attempt to produce commercially in the United States. Nor can I see any reason why our beekeepers should not favor bringing in beeswax as cheaply as possible to keep down the cost of foundation.

If the commercial beekeepers insist on a tariff on beeswax it will increase the costs of comb-honey production for the comb-honey producer. The comb-honey producer will not quit business, but perhaps will go to the production of extracted honey, and the quantity of extracted honey will be increased, and we already have more than is easily marketed.

The commercial beekeeper is continually faced with a problem of cheap honey being sold by the smaller beekeepers, and this keeps the wholesale price of honey at a low ebb. Mr. A. W. B. Kjosness, a very fine and commendable man and one who is attempting to do a great work in helping beekeepers market honey, has been one of those who asked for a tariff on beeswax. During the past year, while attempting to market honey wholesale, Mr. Kjosness has said that he could not do anything in the Chicago market because beekeepers from Wisconsin and Iowa were shipping their honey into Chicago at 7½ cents a pound, which is 2 cents below the price which the Mountain States Cooperative Association, of which Mr. Kjosness is manager, must secure for its members in order to make a reasonable profit for them.

The beekeeping industry is not well organized, and at the present time we are doing our best to try to get the beekeepers to organize and sell their honey cooperatively. Should the smaller beekeepers of the United States arrive at a position where they might feel that they are unjustly treated, they would be very likely to work against the cooperative movement which is now being developed, and with five or six hundred thousand smaller beekeepers opposed to 100,000 larger beekeepers, the influence which could be brought to bear is likely to be so great that the Members in Congress who have worked for the tariff are likely to feel compelled to change their decision.

I wonder if those who are working for the tariff have stopped to consider what the net result may be. Perhaps a split in the beekeeping ranks, which nine times out of ten brings about a demoralized market. Supposing the commercial beekeepers do make \$150 or \$250 a year extra on their beeswax, and then lose \$400 or \$500 in selling their honey crop.

It is my opinion that this is no time to propose any measure that is likely to split the ranks of the beekeepers, and when the leaders in the beekeeping industry are not in accord in a movement of this kind, there is bound to be considerable disturbance, which is more likely to be detrimental than beneficial to the beekeeping industry.

Whether or not there was any purpose in keeping this matter generally quiet I do not know, but certainly the matter has not been brought before the beekeepers of the United States as a whole. And Congress should not give consideration to this matter until all the beekeepers of the United States have had an opportunity to consider the matter and see whether or not a tariff on beeswax is a desirable thing from the standpoint of the beekeeping industry as a whole.

With the exception of half a dozen commercial beekeepers in Wisconsin the entire Wisconsin Beekeeping Association and other beekeepers as well are opposed to even a 12 per cent tariff on beeswax.

I have secured information from the comb foundation manufacturers in the United States, both directly and indirectly, and it is their opinion that the price of foundation will be much higher, and that such a con-

dition will not only be detrimental to their business but to the beekeeping industry as a whole. The bee supply dealers are continually accused by the beekeepers of charging too much for bee supplies. The truth of the matter is that the supply manufacturers have been forced to increase their prices because of the increased cost of materials and labor following the war.

The beekeeping industry happens to be one of those in which the dealers are as much a part of the industry as the beekeepers themselves. And the beekeepers have continually depended upon them for aid in holding meetings and in sending representatives to Congress in behalf of legislative matters affecting the bee industry. It would be quite unfair for the beekeepers to ask for such a tariff without first consulting the manufacturers and taking their side into consideration. And while the manufacturers of foundation indicate that they feel that the tariff is a mistake, they do not feel that they are in a position to openly take sides one way or the other.

In conclusion I wish to state that I do not believe that the proposed tariff of even 12 per cent is desirable. Nor do I believe that those who have asked for a tariff have carefully investigated the matter and are therefore not in a position to know whether or not a tariff on beeswax is a benefit to the industry. This effort has all the earmarks of having been instigated by one or two persons who have secured the aid of others, simply because on the surface a tariff on beeswax would appear to be good.

My whole contention is that before a tariff is put on beeswax a very careful and thorough investigation should be made to determine what effect such a tariff would have on the whole industry. And such a tariff would more likely be harmful to the commercial beekeepers through indirect results than the good that they would get from a higher price on beeswax.

When an effort is being made through the American Honey Institute, the American Honey Producers' League, the Mountain States Cooperative Association, and the various State associations to develop cooperation among all classes of beekeepers, and when we have other much more important problems to face, why inject a new problem of unknown importance?

H. F. WILSON,
Secretary Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Oregon if we can now secure an agreement to limit debate to speeches of 20 minutes on the immigration bill, the unfinished business, beginning with to-morrow at 12 o'clock, immediately after the speech of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not think that this is the proper time to present the matter. I suggest to the Senator that he wait until the morning business shall have been concluded.

Mr. HARRIS. I will be very glad to wait.

ADVICE AND CONSENT OF SENATE AS TO NOMINATIONS

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, when the Senate had under consideration not long ago a judicial appointment I took occasion to refer to the fact that the provision of the Constitution which requires the advice and consent of the Senate had come into complete disuse; that it now constituted a misnomer. I ask unanimous consent, as a part of my remarks, to insert in the RECORD at this point an admirable editorial from to-day's Baltimore Sun, which comments on the complete abdication of the Senate and the disuse of that constitutional function.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The editorial referred to is as follows:

[From the Baltimore Sun, April 14, 1930]

ADVICE AND CONSENT

The Federal Constitution provides that the President shall appoint Justices of the United States Supreme Court "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Primarily because the Senate has been shiftless in the exercise of its constitutional prerogatives, a part of this formula has come to be neglected. The Senate does not advise the President on Supreme Court appointments in any real sense. The appointment of Chief Justice Hughes, for example, was announced almost before the bearer of the resignation of the late Chief Justice Taft was out of the White House. The Senate merely consents, or, on rare occasions, refuses to give its consent.

As a result of this neglect of the Constitution the Senate's share in the naming of Supreme Court Justices has come to be predominantly negative in character. It consists primarily in considering what there is against presidential appointees which might warrant a withholding of Senate confirmation rather than determining the qualifications that make elevation to the Supreme Bench advisable. That this is true is illustrated strikingly in the case of Judge John J. Parker, whose confirmation as a Supreme Court Justice is at present awaiting Senate action. The subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee which conducted hearings on the confirmation of Judge Parker did not conceive its job to be a comprehensive examination of his qualifications to

see if he is the kind of a man which the Senate should advise the President to appoint. Instead, it was concerned primarily with the consideration of complaints against Judge Parker to determine whether they were serious enough to warrant a recommendation that the Senate withhold its approval of the nomination.

It obviously may be a far different thing to consent to a Supreme Court appointment than to advise it. Refusing to give consent is, of course, tantamount to advising against a particular appointment, but the granting of consent is not necessarily equivalent to advice in favor of the appointment. When a small boy hounds his mother interminably for another piece of candy and she, in a desperate desire for quiet finally consents, it does not follow by any means that she advised this course of action. So the Senate, in merely consenting or refusing to consent to Supreme Court appointments does not necessarily comply with the provision of the Constitution calling for its advice on the appointments.

Just how this provision can be fully complied with is not clear at this time because the Senate for so long has allowed it to be neglected. The first step toward law observance in this regard, however, is moderately clear. It is a declaration of policy by the Senate that it intends to assume the rôle of adviser on Supreme Court appointments and not merely limit itself to the consideration of complaints that might justify it in withholding its consent.

In following such a policy, regardless of any particular machinery that might be devised to carry it out, the Senate would consider not merely what there is against a Supreme Court appointment that might justify the Senate in turning it down but what, with reference to the requirements of the post and the talent available in the country, it is that makes the appointment seem advisable or inadvisable to the Senate. In the case of Judge Parker it would mean that there would have to be an affirmative showing that he is peculiarly qualified for elevation to the Supreme Bench, and not merely a satisfactory disposition of certain complaints arising from a few more or less isolated phases of his career.

On the assumption that President Hoover did his duty to the country and searched for the man he regarded as preeminently fitted for a vacancy on the Supreme Court, such a method of procedure would be entirely fair to the President and to Judge Parker. It would bring forth Judge Parker's qualifications which somehow have thus far remained rather obscured, perhaps, because of concentration on complaints made against the appointment. It would provide a far more satisfactory basis for selection of judicial personnel than the present system, which makes an absence of conspicuous faults more important than the possession of outstanding virtues. It would be a move back to the Constitution, which, in this period of administration enthusiasm for law observance, should be singularly appealing.

CRIME CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, on April 3, 1930—page 6417, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—I said:

I ask to be permitted to insert in the RECORD along with my remarks clippings showing a few of the crimes that have taken place in Washington within the last few days, and to say watch early developments, early exposures.

I now ask, Mr. President, to have inserted in the RECORD, along with these remarks, certain clippings. I also said on April 3:

Right to-night there will be whisky and dope sold, as it was sold last night, within 300 yards of the room in which I am now standing.

The morning after I made that statement certain raids were made on narcotic and whisky joints, clippings as to which I now ask to have placed in the RECORD as part of these remarks. The developments came quickly.

Mr. President, I also said that while some people might not pay any attention to what I am warning them against, when some man's wife or pretty daughter is the victim possibly they would change their minds. In that connection I desire to submit, and ask to have printed as part of my remarks, a clipping. My heart goes out in deepest sympathy to this poor father and mother; but it is no more than I expected from conditions as I know them in Washington.

I said to Senator ROSSON, chairman of our subcommittee, that I thought it would be a good idea to withhold action on my resolution to investigate crime here and to turn over all the affidavits, letters, and so forth, which we now have to General Crosby and let him make a thorough investigation of them and make such disposition as he thinks best. Senator ROSSON agreed with me, and I think gave out an interview to that effect. I mentioned this to Senator VANDENBERG, another member of this subcommittee, and he also agreed with me. When the committee meets I shall make a motion in accordance with these views; and, with this, I pass the matter up to the new commissioners and wish them "good luck and Godspeed," and may they make this city a safe place for women and children to visit and to live in, as it is not at this time, as crime conditions here show, notwithstanding Pratt, the Washington Post, and some others who have denied my statements in attempting

to shield themselves. See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 21, 1930, page 5786, and previous issues of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I would have called these matters to the attention of the Senate earlier had I not been absent for the past week on account of illness in my family.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the clippings will be printed in the RECORD.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[From the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., Saturday, April 5, 1930]
NARCOTIC RAIDERS SEIZE 21 CHINESE—OPIUM FINDS MADE AT TWO PLACES ON AVENUE BY POLICE AND FEDERAL MEN—HAUL IS VALUED AT SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS—VISIT TO THIRD SUSPECTED DEN IS FRUITLESS

Staging three spectacular raids early to-day, Federal and local narcotic agents seized several hundred dollars' worth of opium and pipes and arrested 21 Chinese in dens only a few doors from the tong's headquarters in the 300 block of Pennsylvania Avenue.

The prisoners were charged with possessing opium and smoking paraphernalia and bond fixed at \$10,000 each by United States Commissioner Needham C. Turnage pending hearing later in the month.

The contraband and prisoners were taken when the raiders swooped down on two poorly furnished parlors at 318 and 345 Pennsylvania Avenue in rapid succession, but word of the police invasion quickly spread through Chinatown and a third raid on another building, suspected of housing a gang of "dope" peddlers, failed to reveal any evidence of unlawful operation.

The raiding party, made up of six Federal agents, led by Bruce Greason, of Baltimore, chief of the Federal narcotic forces in this division; Detective Sergts. Robert Sanders and John C. Dalglish, of the detective bureau's narcotic squad, and a detail of 15 uniformed policemen, walked into a store at 318 Pennsylvania Avenue about 2.30 a. m. to make its first capture.

BREAK THREE DOORS

Breaking through three doors the police plunged into a room on the second floor, in which a number of Chinese were lying around on "grass" mats smoking opium from long pipes. They were quickly herded together, the "dope" collected, and the prisoners dispatched in two patrol wagons for the ninth and sixth precincts.

Many small tins of opium were found in the room, and police said that the operators of the den apparently had laid in a heavy stock. A few moments later a clever ruse employed by Detective Sergeant Sanders, chief of the detective bureau narcotic squad, gained the raiders admission to a den at 345 Pennsylvania Avenue, where more prisoners, dope, and pipes were seized. Walking up to the front door of the establishment, Sergeant Sanders rapped softly. The voice of a man stationed behind the barred door inquired in Chinese, "Who is there?"

"A friend," Sergeant Sanders replied in the native language of the sentry.

Bolts rattled in their catches and the heavy doors swung back and the police rushed past the surprised doorman and grabbed the astonished smokers before they had any opportunity to make a break for safety. Men were found smoking in improvised parlors on all three floors of the building, police said.

PRISONERS NOT COUNTED

Both raids were conducted so quickly that police made no attempt to count the prisoners or the amount of opium taken, realizing that any delay would result in the news being spread through Chinatown and their plans for the apprehension of the "dope" peddling gangs foiled.

The wisdom of this was borne out when they entered another alleged den which they had been told catered to the opium trade, and nothing to indicate that any smoking had been going on there could be found.

Those caught in the first two raids are being held at the sixth and ninth precincts on technical charges of investigation. Federal and local narcotic heads were to confer to-day, after which formal charges will be preferred against a number of the prisoners, while the others will be released.

Police said to-day that they had been informed that the Chinatown dens would lay in large supplies of opium for the convention and that the raids were the result of much careful preparation.

Several out-of-town delegates to the On Leong Tong convention, which opens to-day, were caught in the net this morning, including representatives of the tong from Uniontown, Pa., Philadelphia, and New York.

[From the Washington Daily News, Washington, D. C., Saturday, April 5, 1930]

TWENTY-ONE CHINESE ARRESTED IN TWO OPIUM RAIDS ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE—HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF DRUGS TAKEN IN RAIDS; THREE DOORS BROKEN AT ONE PLACE—DETECTIVE SPEAKS CHINESE—ABILITY OF LOCAL SLEUTH TO GIVE PASSWORD GAINS ENTRANCE TO ONE OF RAIDED ESTABLISHMENTS

Opium valued at hundreds of dollars was seized and 21 Chinese arrested when police and Federal raiders swooped down on two buildings with the shadow of the Capitol Dome.

The arrests were made at 318 and 345 Pennsylvania Avenue NW. while the buildings were covered with flags in honor of the On Leong convention, which opened here to-day.

Many of those held were from New York and Philadelphia.

It was the ability of Detective Sergt. Robert A. Sanders to speak Chinese which aided the raiders to gain admission into the buildings.

At 345 Pennsylvania Avenue, the detective spoke to a man on guard at the main door. Evidently his ability to converse in Chinese assured the guard that Sanders was all right for the door was opened and the raiders rushed in.

LYING ON MATS

Several men were found lying on mats scattered on the floors of the building and a quantity of small tins of opium and pipes were confiscated. The raiders said the opium was contained in small toys.

At 318 Pennsylvania Avenue the officers were forced to break down three doors. Three floors of the building were found to be occupied and a number of pipes and opium were seized there.

FROM BALTIMORE

The Federal agents were from Baltimore and Sanders was aided by Detective Sergeant Dalglish.

All of those arrested were taken to police headquarters this morning, fingerprinted, and photographed. They are being held at the sixth and ninth precincts.

[From the Washington Times, Saturday, April 5, 1930]

TWENTY-ONE CHINESE HELD IN OPIUM RAID—BEAT DOWN DOORS IN TWO HOUSES—FEDERAL AGENTS TAKE STOCK OF GUM OPIUM SAID TO BE BROUGHT FOR THE CONVENTION

Battering their way through heavy doors, Treasury narcotic agents and headquarters detectives early to-day raided two houses in the 300 block Pennsylvania Avenue NW., where they arrested 21 Chinese and seized several hundred dollars' worth of gum opium and a number of smoking outfits.

The raids were staged on the eve of the opening of the On Leong Convention here to-day. The tong, which is comprised of Chinese merchants, had prepared an elaborate program for visiting merchants from other cities.

ON EVERY FLOOR

In one of the raided houses Chinese were arrested on every floor of the building. In the other house a man was taken into custody who, it was later ascertained, had been arrested in a recent raid in the same building and is at present under bond of \$5,000 on a charge of having opium in his possession.

In one house the officers were forced to batter down three heavy doors before reaching a roughly furnished room, which they stated was equipped with straw mats and a number of smoking outfits.

FOR INVESTIGATION

At the second house strategy was resorted to by Detective Sergt. Robert Saunders, who, after rapping on the door, answered a query from within in Chinese.

All of those arrested have been booked at the sixth and ninth precinct stations on charges of investigation.

The raiding detail was headed by Bruce Greason, of the narcotic squad of the Treasury Department, and five of his men. Saunders and Detective John Dalglish and a police detail accompanied the Federal men.

[From the Washington Post, Sunday, April 6, 1930]

SIXTEEN CHINESE HELD FOR \$160,000 IN DRUG RAID—ALL PRISONERS PRESENT PLEA OF NOT GUILTY—FIVE OTHERS ARRESTED IN FORAY ARE FREED OF CHARGES—LAWYERS IN CLASH OVER BOND AMOUNT—UNITED STATES AGENTS AND CITY POLICE JOIN FORCES IN SPECTACULAR ARREST OF ORIENTALS

Sixteen Chinese, most of whom are said to be in Washington to attend a convention of the On Leong Tong, were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Needham C. Turnage and were held under aggregate bonds of \$160,000 to answer charges of possessing opium, yen shee, and drug-smoking equipment in violation of the Harrison narcotic law. Five other Chinese arrested were released.

The Chinese were arrested early yesterday morning by Federal narcotic agents and policemen in raids on three establishments in the heart of Washington's Chinatown in the 300 block of Pennsylvania Avenue NW. A quantity of opium, yen shee, and smoking paraphernalia was seized by the raiders and is expected to be used as evidence at the commissioner's hearings, which are set for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week.

ALL PLEAD NOT GUILTY

All the Chinese pleaded not guilty and each was assessed bond in the sum of \$10,000. Assistant United States Attorney James F. Hughes asked the commissioner to set a \$15,000 bond for Lee Gong, setting out that he is already under a \$10,000 bond on another narcotic charge, but the commissioner refused to grant the request, after Attorney E. Russel Kelly, appearing for all the defendants, had argued that a \$10,000 bond would hold the man as well as a \$15,000 bond.

Sixteen deputy United States marshals, under the direction of Deputy Marshal John J. Clarkson, were on hand in the commissioner's office when the Chinese were brought up from the sixth precinct and guarded all exits to prevent any possible getaway.

In addition to Lee Gong, those held are Lee Roy, Frank Wasne, Thomas Shee, Lee Pong, Lee Park, Lee D. Yow, Lee Foon, Muck Sney Soon, Lee Young, Lee Kim, Jew Yum Jung, Lee Sing, Lee Lei Heigh, Lee Tet, and Charlie Winn.

Narcotic Agents Boyd M. Martin, William T. Atkinson, and C. D. Fortner, assisted by Policemen J. C. Dalglish, W. T. Murphy, and W. E. Atkinson, made the raids and the arrests. The warrant on which the men were arraigned was sworn to by Agent Fortner.

[From the Washington Herald, Sunday, April 6, 1930]

CHINATOWN DOPE RAIDS HERE DAMPEN TONG CONVENTION—TWO BUILDINGS YIELD 14 MEN AND NARCOTICS—WARNING SPREAD QUICKLY AND THIRD SORTIE IS A FAILURE—SOURCE OF OPIUM IS SOUGHT

The source of Washington's illicit opium supply is being sought by Federal agents and headquarters detectives as a result of three spectacular raids staged in the Chinese colony early yesterday.

Fourteen Chinese arrested in the raids were arraigned before United States Commissioner Needham C. Turnage on charges of violating the Harrison narcotic law. They will be given preliminary hearings on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

FLIGHT IS QUICK

Several hundred dollars' worth of opium and smoking equipment was seized when raiding squads forced their way into poorly furnished parlors at 318 and 345 Pennsylvania Avenue NW. Word of the police invasion quickly spread through Chinatown and a third raid on another building failed to reveal any evidence of law violation.

As a result of the raids Chinatown quickly shed the carnival spirit it had assumed for the national convention of the On Leon Tong, which convened yesterday. Several out-of-town delegates to the convention were caught in the raids.

A tip that an unusually large supply of opium had been brought to this city several days ago for the entertainment of visiting Chinese led to the raids.

PLANS CAREFULLY LAID

Detective Sergeants Robert Sanders and John Dalglish, of the narcotic squad, and six Federal agents, led by Bruce Greason, chief of the Federal narcotic force in this division, made careful plans for the raids.

Just before dawn they battered through three heavy doors in the first building, made their way to the second floor, and, according to their reports, found a number of Chinese lying on grass mats smoking opium through long pipes. Many small tins of opium were seized.

At the second establishment Sanders knocked on a barricaded door and a Chinese sentry asked who desired entrance. Speaking in the Chinese, Sanders replied, "A friend." The door swung open and the raiders rushed in.

By this time every house in the Chinese quarter was lighted, and when the raiders made their way into a third building they found nothing.

[From the Sunday Star, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1930]

SIXTEEN CHINESE HELD FOR DRUG HEARING—DETECTIVE SERGEANT FINDS SCANT KNOWLEDGE OF CHINESE VALUABLE IN RAIDS

If the young Chinese on sentry duty at an exclusive opium party in Chinatown early yesterday had asked, "What do you want?" instead of "Who's there?" Detective Sergeant Robert Sanders would have found himself in something of a predicament despite the fact that in 31 years' police work he has learned to speak three phrases in Chinese.

The guardian of the door, however, elected to inquire as to the identity of the caller and the sergeant, bringing into play one-third of his speaking knowledge of the language, answered in perfect Chinese, "A friend."

Reassured, the sentinel opened the door of the house in the 300 block of Pennsylvania Avenue and before he was fully awake to the identity of the "friend," Sanders and the raiding squad had taken him into custody.

FOUND OPIUM-SMOKING PARTY

Inside the police found what they described as an opium-smoking party in full progress.

At this establishment and at another near-by address 16 Chinese were taken into custody. When arraigned before United States Commissioner Needham C. Turnage yesterday afternoon their cases were postponed until next Thursday.

Sergeant Sanders was first assigned to Chinatown 31 years ago, when he went on duty in that district as a patrolman. He has had various assignments since that time but has always kept up his contacts with the Chinese, particularly since he became chief of the detective bureau's narcotic squad.

He has studied the ways of the Chinese and their language, but has found both extremely difficult. Through Chinese friends he has picked

up a few phrases of the language and was able to think of three off-hand when questioned yesterday.

In addition to the words he used to deceive the sentry he can say "lady" and "new year," but just how the latter two would have helped him get by the doorman is a little obscure.

His third phrase was enough, however, and now Sanders is firmly convinced that even a little bit of knowledge is not to be sneezed at.

HELD UNDER HEAVY BOND

The Metropolitan police, assisted by Federal and local narcotic agents, seized several hundred dollars' worth of opium and pipes and arrested 21 Chinese in the two establishments. Five of the latter were released without arraignment.

The others were charged with possessing opium and smoking paraphernalia and bond fixed at \$10,000 each by United States Commissioner Needham C. Turnage, pending arraignment later in the month.

News of the raid spread quickly through Chinatown and when the police went to a third place where they had been informed opium was being used, they found no evidence of law violations.

At one of the places raided the police had to break down three doors before reaching the inner sanctum of the smokers. The inner rooms were bare and poorly furnished, police said.

[From the Evening Star of Saturday, April 12, 1930]

PASTOR'S DAUGHTER FOUND SLAIN IN CULVERT—MAN BEING SOUGHT AS OFFICIALS BEGIN PROBING MURDER OF MISS MARY BAKER—BODY OF YOUNG LYON PARK WOMAN IS FOUND NEAR ARLINGTON CEMETERY WITH BULLET THROUGH HEAD

Police of Arlington County and the Washington homicide squad this afternoon spread a net throughout the Capital and near-by Virginia for a man wanted for questioning in connection with the murder of Miss Mary Baker, of Lyon Park, Va., whose body was found at noon to-day in the mouth of a culvert near the Sheridan Gate of Arlington National Cemetery.

The search for the man was started by William C. Gloth, Arlington County prosecuting attorney, following brief questioning of Miss Mildred Sperry and Miss Elga Skinner, who shared with Miss Baker a small house at 217 Beech Street, Lyon Park.

Miss Baker's body was found by Arlington County Policeman Ray Cobean during a search started after the finding earlier to-day of the blood-stained machine of Miss Baker about three-quarters of a mile from where the body lay.

BULLET PIERCES HEAD

Miss Baker when found was lying face downward in the stream of water flowing through the culvert. A bullet had entered her right cheek and torn its way through her head, coming out of the left ear. Marks on her throat were thought by County Coroner B. H. Swain to have been received in a struggle before the shot was fired. Her wrist watch had stopped at 9.15 o'clock.

The body remained at the mouth of culvert until about 2 o'clock this afternoon, until identified by Miss Skinner, who was brought to the scene by Mr. Gloth. When shown the body Miss Skinner nearly collapsed and had to be helped back to Mr. Gloth's machine by the prosecutor and Virginia State policemen.

Miss Baker's body then was placed in a casket from Arlington Cemetery and taken in charge by Arlington County policemen, pending the investigation of the death.

NO CLUE TO COMPANION

Immediately following the removal of the body Misses Skinner and Sperry were taken to their home by Prosecutor Gloth, accompanied by Lieut. Edward J. Kelly, chief of the homicide squad of the Washington detective bureau, and questioning was started.

During the questioning Gloth came out of the house for a few minutes and told newspaper men about the names of the two girls. He said at this time he had no clue as to the identity of the person or persons with whom Miss Baker was riding when she was slain.

It was further learned from police that while the car was registered in Miss Baker's name it was owned by all three girls.

Miss Baker's body was discovered about three-quarters of a mile from the place where her blood-stained automobile was found this morning. Her wrist watch, which was lying in the water, had stopped at 9.15 o'clock.

Miss Baker is the daughter of the Rev. Thomas P. Baker, minister of an Episcopalian church at Oak Grove, Va., 90 miles from Washington, in Westmoreland County.

ATTENDS CHURCH SERVICE

Miss Baker left her office at the usual time yesterday afternoon with a friend, Miss Inez M. Eyre, of the Evangeline Hotel, to attend a service at the Epiphany Church. The service did not start until 5 o'clock, so the two friends decided to walk to the church, on G Street near Thirteenth.

Miss Baker's car was parked at Seventeenth and B Streets, but she told Miss Eyre she preferred to leave it there because of the difficulty of parking uptown.

After the services were over the two women separated.

Looking at her wrist watch, Miss Baker said: "It's only 20 minutes to 6; I guess I'll walk down and get my car, because I don't have to meet Mildred until 6 o'clock."

She was referring to Mildred Sperry, whom she was supposed to meet in front of Kann's department store.

Miss Eyre said she watched her companion for a moment until she turned the corner at Fourteenth Street. That was the last time she was seen alive by her friends.

Miss Sperry waited in front of the store until 8.15, and when Miss Baker failed to arrive she started home with Miss Skinner.

According to Miss Eyre, the slain girl was in excellent spirits when she last saw her.

"She wasn't the type of girl to run around," Miss Eyre said, "and, so far as I know, she had few men friends."

Detectives investigating the case are puzzled by Miss Baker's failure to arrive at Kann's to keep her appointment. They point out that the 35 minutes from the time she left Miss Eyre until Miss Sperry left their meeting place was more than sufficient for her to have reached her destination unless something intervened to delay her.

MAY HAVE BEEN KIDNAPED

They are considering the possibility that she may have been kidnaped when she returned for her car, or that she may have met a friend who had accompanied her on a ride.

When Miss Baker did not come to her office this morning Miss Eyre became worried, knowing that she had not planned to stay away from work.

With Mrs. Pauline Ford, 1575 Spring Place, she decided to search for her. They called their friend's home and were told she had not been there last night. They were just preparing to go to police headquarters when they learned of the discovery of the blood-stained car.

Miss Eyre and the roommates of Miss Baker were interviewed at the Navy Department this morning by William C. Gloth and Washington detectives.

Mr. Gloth brought to the department a fragment of the covering of a blue silk parasol which was believed to have belonged to Miss Baker.

BELIEVES SHE JUMPED

The strip of silk had blood on it and was found some distance from her automobile. This, police believe, indicates that Miss Baker jumped from her car and tried to escape on foot when she realized her assailant's intention.

They reason that she must have snatched the parasol as she jumped from the car, and then, when overtaken, used it as a weapon in a futile attempt to defend herself. The torn fragment was found trampled in the mud, but the rest of the parasol had not been located.

Friends of the dead girl said the torn strip resembled in color a parasol which Miss Baker habitually carried on the back seat of her machine.

Miss Baker entered the service of the Navy Department in 1918, being transferred several years ago to the Bureau of Aeronautics. She was one of the most popular employees in the bureau and was regarded by her superiors as above the average in ability. She was rated as a numbering clerk.

Miss Baker lived for two years at the Evangeline Hotel, 1330 L Street, where she became acquainted with a number of young women working in the Government departments.

The slain woman left the hotel here March 31 to live in her new home. Other close friends included Miss Fannie Pitzer, of 2308 Ashmeade Place, employed by the Southern Railway, and Miss Georgia Alles, of the Evangeline, with whom she roomed.

The rector and Mrs. Baker were prostrate when informed by the Star early this afternoon of their daughter's fate.

The Bakers have resided in Oak Grove for 10 years.

HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM

Oak Grove citizens informed the Star this afternoon that the entire community was well acquainted with Miss Baker and that she was held in the highest esteem.

They said she visited her parents regularly.

Rev. Mr. Baker told the Star over the long-distance telephone that his daughter came to Washington in April, 1918. She lived at the Evangeline Hotel, conducted by the Salvation Army, at 1330 L Street, until March 31 of this year, when she moved to Lyon Village. Rev. Mr. Baker said he and her mother had received a letter from Miss Baker last week—her usual weekly letter.

[From the Evening Star of Saturday, April 12, 1930]

TWO MEN ARE SOUGHT IN KILLING OF DRY AGENT HERE—COLORED DRIVERS OF RUM AUTO ARE WANTED FOR QUIZ IN DEATH OF YORK—OFFICER IS SHOT TO DEATH IN ALLEY NEAR FIRST AND P STREETS EARLY THIS MORNING AFTER CORNERING CAR

Police and Federal prohibition agents were combing the city and near-by Virginia and Maryland to-day for two colored men identified as the drivers of a rum car which Prohibition Agent Lamar Watson

York, 33 years old, followed into Brooks Court, an alley near First and P Streets, shortly before he was shot to death there early this morning.

The police announced that they were searching for John Logan, alias Roy Logan, 22 years old, and John Burroughs, alias John Burham, whom they wished to question in connection with the killing.

A clue led to Calvert County, Md., where the headquarters of an illicit liquor ring is reported located. The two suspects are said to have been employed by this ring to run liquor into Washington. Still another scent led into Virginia, and a headquarters detective was dispatched there.

AUTO IS CONFISCATED

Shortly before noon police spotted a roadster which they said belonged to one of the colored suspects in the shooting. Traffic Policeman L. C. Johnson saw the car parked on Ninth Street near P Street and took up a watch some distance away in the hope that the driver would return. After waiting for more than an hour, he telephoned to No. 2 precinct and the automobile was confiscated by Federal prohibition agents, who found 30 gallons of whisky in the rumble seat.

Bystanders said the car was parked there shortly before Johnson's arrival by a colored man who went into a house near-by. Policemen organized a search of the neighborhood, but could not locate the suspect.

Police say the colored man apparently was attempting to sell whisky for funds on which to leave town.

Meanwhile, the police investigation, under direction of Lieut. Edward J. Kelly of the homicide squad, had disclosed the names of the two men believed to have been the drivers of an automobile which York had followed into the alley and had seized a car found before the home of one of the suspects. Witnesses virtually identified the machine as the one which entered the alley.

TESTIMONY CONFLICTS

Police heard conflicting stories from a dozen men and women held for questioning.

Headed by Lieutenant Kelly, who had been summoned from his sleep after the first flash on the murder, a squad of policemen barricaded half a dozen houses in the immediate vicinity and located Milton Guy, colored, who told them that the drivers of the liquor car were delivering a case of whisky to him. Guy called the police after the shooting and said he had seen the shooting, but did not know the suspects.

Guy furnished the names of the two men, described the events leading up to York's sudden appearance, and recalled other details that the policemen pieced together.

York, the father of two small children, was off duty at the time of his death. He left his partner, Federal Prohibition Agent Eugene Jackson, at a downtown garage some time around 12.30 o'clock and drove off in his automobile presumably on his way home. York is believed to have sighted the suspected rum car some time later, which he followed into the alley.

From that point the police pieced together this story:

York parked his car near First and O Streets, going into the alley on foot when the lead automobile, a high-powered touring car, turned off the main street. When York walked into the alley he came upon the rum car which had halted to make a delivery. Two colored men leaped from the machine and fled up the alley, whereupon York went up to the car and sounded the horn in an attempt to lure the customer to the car. Investigators were told that York kept the siren blowing for almost 20 minutes, while a throng of people collected about the automobile. Trying to locate the owner, York accosted an elderly colored man and was conversing with him at a distance of about 20 feet from the abandoned automobile when another colored man shot him.

York was set upon so suddenly he failed even to make an attempt to draw his gun. The prohibition agent fell flat on his back under a lamp-post at the curb and the murderer fled.

After the shooting, York's assailant leaped into the rum car and drove away after he had been joined by his companion.

When Sergt. J. L. Norris and Pvt. W. W. Whitmore, of No. 2 precinct, arrived in response to the telephone call from Guy, they found York still lying in the alley. They picked him up and rushed him to Freedman's Hospital, where he was pronounced dead.

SUSPECTED CAR FOUND

The automobile partially identified as the one which the rum runners were driving, was recovered by police of No. 6 precinct this morning near the home of one of the suspects. Witnesses told police the car was equipped with a smoke screen and contained a load of whisky at the time of the shooting, but neither whisky nor the smoke apparatus was found when the car was located.

Guy said he had contracted for the liquor at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The two men knocked at the door of his house, two doors from the alley where York was shot, at about midnight, Guy said, and one identified himself. He started downstairs, he said, and heard a spirited tooting of an automobile horn before reaching the door and did not go out just then.

From another recalcitrant witness the police learned that the two rum runners talked in muffled tones as they approached York from

P Street, through the alley. This witness said he heard one of the men say, "Let's shoot him and take his car." A few seconds later York fell, his revolver still in its holster.

The alley in which York was killed was described by police as a "tough spot." It had been York's custom to work with his partner on similar cases, but the prohibition agent presumably broke this practice when the suspected rum car appeared.

York was rated as an able agent by the Prohibition Department, and was a huge man physically. He stood 5 feet 11½ inches in height and weighed about 240 pounds.

Born in Lobelville, Tenn., August 1, 1894, he came to Washington many years ago and was first employed at the navy yard. At different times from then on he worked at the city post office, Carnegie Endowment, Star Laundry, the National Federation of Federal Employees, American Railway Express, Wirz & Waldermann Provision Co., Washington Terminal Co., and Casualty Hospital. From Casualty Hospital, where he had been in charge of medicinal alcohol and narcotics, he went to the Prohibition Unit, as it was then called, as a prohibition agent, in September, 1927.

Pursuing his education further here in Washington, York attended McKinley High School for three years, 1907 to 1910; Temple School of Shorthand from 1914 to 1915, and Benjamin Franklin University, 1925 to 1927.

York was employed as a prohibition agent in the office of Deputy Prohibition Administrator William R. Blandford, in charge of this area.

[From the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., Saturday, April 5, 1930]
CHLOROFORM USED ON GUARDS, BUT FOUR FAIL TO BURN WAY INTO STORE'S SAFE—BANDITS' CARBIDE TORCH FUTILE IN EFFORT TO ROB SEARS-ROEBUCK AFTER TWO WATCHMEN ARE OVERCOME

After disarming and chloroforming two night watchmen, whom they trussed together with adhesive tape, four yeggmen labored with an acetylene torch for almost two hours early to-day in a futile effort to cut their way into a heavy safe at the Sears, Roebuck Co.'s store at 911 Bladensburg Road NE. The safe was understood to have contained several thousand dollars in cash and a large amount of jewelry.

The robbers had learned from the night watchmen that a crew of colored porters were expected in about 3.30 o'clock, and abandoned their effort a few minutes before one of the watchmen, Raymond Mansfield, of 915 Third Street, managed to free himself and sever the tape which bound the wrists of his companion, Joseph L. Waters, of 1415 G Street SE.

Neither of the middle-aged watchmen were seriously injured, although both received rough treatment at the hands of the yeggmen and were in a weakened condition to-day from the effects of chloroform administered through handkerchief blindfolds.

WORE STOCKING MASKS

All four of the robbers wore cotton stockings over their heads for masks and were gloved, while one of them, presumably the operator of the acetylene torch, had on goggles, the watchman reported.

Abandoning two large tanks of acetylene gas and their torch, the robbers made their escape through a rear door after the cement lining of the strong box had balked their attempt to cut through.

A preliminary check-up at the store to-day failed to disclose anything missing, either from the offices or from the stock of merchandise.

At 1 o'clock Mansfield, who was making his rounds, stopped to punch his clock at the box in the basement boiler room. He had just done this and turned, when three men appeared suddenly on either hand with drawn guns.

"Stick 'em up and keep quiet; stick 'em up and keep quiet," the spokesman said, "and you won't get hurt!"

After one glance at the masked men, Mansfield complied. One man went behind him, roughly jerked his arms down and taped his wrists together, while a confederate took the watchman's gun and keys.

THREATEN MANSFIELD'S LIFE

Then they propped Mansfield against the boiler-room wall and demanded to know when his relief was expected.

The robbers, threatening Mansfield's life, learned that the relief watchman was expected about 1.15 o'clock.

While one of the thugs remained with Mansfield the two others went to the south entrance of the store and let a fourth into the vestibule with Mansfield's keys.

By listening as best he could, Mansfield learned that the three were waiting in the vestibule for Waters, who appeared outside a moment later.

As Waters came up, he told police, the door opened suddenly from inside and the men emerged with drawn guns. Waters, taken unawares, made no resistance and was led into the boiler room.

There the four men questioned the watchmen as to when the next employees could be expected, and after obtaining this information led their captives to the furniture department on the second floor, made them lie flat on some rugs, and bound their wrists and ankles together with tape and rope.

Both watchmen were blindfolded with handkerchiefs, which were taped to their foreheads, whereupon one robber tapped at the noses and mouths of the captives with a rag saturated in chloroform.

Either from haste or inexperience, the thugs failed to render either watchman unconscious, although both were strongly affected and in a daze for several hours.

WATCHMEN NOTIFY POLICE

Shortly after 3 o'clock Mansfield, still in a semistupor from the chloroform, managed to twist the fingers of his right hand free of the tape and produce his knife from a pants pocket. He cut his bonds and those of his companion and they telephoned police.

Neither man could say how the robbers came to the plant or how they made their escape after leaving the building. Police believe, however, they came in a large touring car or a truck, since the acetylene torch and tanks were cumbersome and weighed several hundred pounds.

The robbers informed their captives they had been "working on this job for several months," and that the store had been under surveillance most of that time.

Police later learned that the acetylene torch and two "bottles" of gas had been stolen some time last night from the welding shop of Worth G. Gatewood, at 477½ C Street SW. Gatewood identified the equipment at No. 9 precinct this morning.

The shop had been entered by some one who broke the lock on a rear door. No one in the neighborhood had been aroused by the robbery, police of No. 4 precinct learned.

The three robbers who accosted Mansfield got into the store by breaking the lock on a grating over the boiler-room window in the rear of the building. They left by a freight entrance in the rear, using the watchman's keys to let themselves out.

Police to-day located one mask left by the intruders, made of a cheap cotton stocking. Waters's gun later was found on the floor of the cashier's office, on the second floor, near the safe.

Mansfield and Waters were able to describe only two of the men. All four, they agreed, were white men.

One was about 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighed some 170 pounds, and wore a brown suit and greasy gray cap over his mask. He was wearing the goggles.

The second was of slightly smaller stature and build. He wore a gray felt hat over his mask and spoke with a pronounced racial accent.

One of the four was called "Pete" and apparently was the leader of the band.

INFORMER SOUGHT BY DETECTIVES AS ROBBERY SUSPECT—\$1,650 IN CASH AND DIAMOND PIN TAKEN FROM BARBER BY THREE MEN—VICTIM SAYS ONE OF TRIO HAD VISITED SHOP BEFORE—MAN TAKEN TO HOSPITAL WITH INJURED JAW, LACERATIONS, AND BRUISES

A police liquor informer was being sought by detectives to-day after he had been tentatively identified as one of the three men who last night slugged George Kapsaly in his barber shop at 300½ Tenth Street and robbed him of \$1,650 in cash and a diamond stickpin.

Kapsaly told headquarters detectives he was almost certain one of the trio appeared at his place of business some time ago and attempted to purchase liquor. He said that he learned later this man was a police informer.

Kapsaly, who is 46 years old, was arrested in January, 1927, after he is said to have accidentally shot a woman who was visiting him at his shop. A charge of assault with a dangerous weapon was placed against him at the time, but was dropped when the woman refused to prosecute.

PREPARING TO CLOSE

The barber was getting ready to close his shop last night when the three young men, all well dressed, walked in. They asked him if he was closing up, but before he could reply they attacked him.

He was slugged into insensibility and bound with a piece of rope. The money, principally in \$20 bills, was removed from a pouch which he carried under his shirt, and the pin was taken from his tie. His left wrist was badly bruised as a result of unsuccessful attempts to remove a diamond ring.

After the men had secured the money and pin they pulled down the window shades in the shop and fled. Kapsaly lay on the floor until he was discovered by a milkman making deliveries. He was taken to Emergency Hospital and treated for a possible fractured jaw and severe lacerations and bruises on the face.

ALWAYS CARRIED MONEY

Kapsaly said he has operated the barber shop at the Tenth Street address for 17 years. He has always carried his surplus money with him, he said.

On March 26 last he was arrested by Precinct Detectives H. D. Carroll, H. C. Wanamaker, and A. D. Mansfield on charges of sale and possession of liquor. The sale charge was dropped in police court, and a jury trial was demanded on the other.

When Kapsaly was searched at the station house, the money he lost last night was found in his clothing, and police said they warned

him at that time that it was dangerous to carry such a large sum with him.

GIRL ARRESTED IN RUM RAID IS HELD FOR JURY UNDER BOND—19-YEAR-OLD WAITRESS PLEADS NOT GUILTY—COLLATERAL SET AT \$2,000—TWO MEN ALSO SEIZED BY VICE SQUAD AT LA BOHEME RESTAURANT

Beatrice Griffin, a pretty 19-year-old girl, arrested last night with two men when the vice squad of Sergt. O. J. Letterman raided the La Boheme Restaurant, 1100 block Fourteenth Street, pleaded not guilty to charges of possession of liquor and maintaining a nuisance when arraigned in police court to-day. She was released under \$2,000 bond for jury trial.

Police say that about a week ago an officer entered the restaurant and bought some wine from Miss Griffin, a waitress. A warrant for entry and search of the premises was immediately obtained from Needham C. Turnage, United States commissioner.

Last night the raiding party reported finding 104 bottles of beer and a quantity of wine and mash. Louis LaGiarini and Nicholas Corillo were arrested at the same time, and although charged by police with sale, manufacture, and possession of liquor and maintaining a nuisance, David A. Hart, assistant district attorney, only held them on the last two charges.

Hart also ignored a police charge of sale against Miss Griffin. She gave an address on L Street near Ninth.

[From the Washington Post, Saturday, April 5, 1930]

BARBER, SLUGGED, TIED, AND ROBBED OF \$1,650—POLICE SEEK LINK BETWEEN HOLDUP AND ALLEGED RUM OPERATIONS

Slugged into insensibility after he was trussed up with rope by three well-dressed men who entered his barber shop at 300½ Tenth Street NW., while he was closing at 6.40 o'clock last night, George Kapsaly, 46 years old, was robbed of \$1,650 in bills which he carried in his pockets, and a \$300 diamond ring.

Kapsaly, revived quickly by tradesmen in the block, furnished headquarters and first precinct police with a description of two of the men, one about 25 years old and the other about 35 years old, both of whom he said he had seen on previous occasions, but whose names he did not know. A third man stood guard outside.

The description of the two men suggested to police that the pair may have been the same which staged a reign of terror in holdups at Sanitary Grocery Co. stores throughout the city a few months ago.

Police recalled that Kapsaly was arrested on the afternoon of March 26 at his barber shop by First Precinct Detectives H. C. Wanamaker, H. D. Carroll, and A. D. Mansfield on charges of sale of three drinks of liquor and possession of 5 quarts of liquor. They reported that they were seeking to determine whether there was any connection between his alleged liquor operations and the beating last night.

"I was alone in the shop, just getting ready to close up, when two of the men walked in and asked me if I was closing," declared Kapsaly to police. "I told them I was, and then the one in front suddenly jumped behind me and tied my hands back of me with rope.

"Then they both cracked me terrific blows in the jaw and I went down, just remembering that one of them was sticking his hands in my pockets and taking my money. Neither one of them had on a mask nor showed any weapons."

Kapsaly was removed in the first precinct patrol to Emergency Hospital, where he was treated for a possible fracture of the jaw and severe lacerations about the face, being dismissed at his request.

In police court the charge of sale of three drinks was dropped, and a jury trial was ordered on the charge of possessing liquor.

FOUR ARE HELD IN THEFT OF POTATO SHIPMENT

Charged with stealing 21 sacks of potatoes from a freight car of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, four negroes yesterday were ordered held for grand jury action following their arraignment in police court.

The negroes—Leroy Johnson, Harry Jackson, Lawrence Young, and William Hightower—were alleged to have stolen the potatoes from a shipment consigned to Edward Widmayer, a merchant of 919 B Street NW. Detectives who investigated found the empty sacks at a grocery store in the southwest, where the potatoes are said to have been sold for \$76. Pending grand jury action, bonds of \$500 were fixed by Judge Isaac R. Hitt.

WOMAN SHOT, MAY DIE; JEWELER IS ARRESTED

Shot through the chest during an altercation yesterday afternoon, Julia Watson, colored, 48 years old, of Ninth Street near Florida Avenue NW., was probably fatally wounded, and George Thomas, colored jeweler, of Fifteenth Street between R and S Streets NW., who, police reported, fired the shot, was arrested on a charge of investigation by eighth precinct police.

The shooting occurred at the Ninth Street address. The woman was taken to Freedmen's Hospital, where her condition was said to be serious.

FORMER TRACK STAR AND TAXI MAN HELD—THEFT FROM COMMISSARY OF UNIVERSITY TOTALING \$200 LAID TO PAIR—TWELVE CHARGES ARE FILED

Thomas L. Milstead, 24 years old, of N Street near Thirty-third Street NW., former track captain at Georgetown University, and Blase R. Meany, 22 years old, a cab driver, of Harrison Street, near Thirty-ninth Street NW., were booked at the seventh precinct station yesterday morning on housebreaking and petit larceny charges arising from the theft of approximately \$200 in cash and foodstuffs from the commissary of Georgetown University during the last year.

F. D. Cronin, in charge of the commissary, was complainant in four charges of housebreaking and four charges of petit larceny against Milstead and two charges each against Meany.

Milstead was caught in the act of stealing in the commissary Thursday morning by Cronin, according to Detective N. L. Hodgkinson, who took the track star in custody for investigation. The detective declared that Milstead implicated Meany and that the latter was arrested a short time later. They were booked formally at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Milstead, who university officials declared has not been in school since February, figured in an accident on February 21 on the Baltimore Boulevard near Laurel, when he and three other Georgetown students were injured when the automobile in which they were returning to Washington from Baltimore struck a parked machine.

With Milstead, a resident of Ocean City, N. J., were Maurice J. McCarthy, jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., basket-ball captain and former intercollegiate golf champion; Joseph Cranley, of Chicago, member of the track team; and Tom Murphy, of Phillipsburg, N. J., a substitute football end.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH—SEQUEL TO SLASHING—FAIRFAX COUNTY MAN IS NEAR DEATH AFTER GUN TEARS HOLE IN BACK—ONE HELD AS HUNT ENDS

Marked by the slashing of two men, a family quarrel over the disappearance of a pocketbook in a Fairfax County farmhouse near Clifton Station Thursday night culminated several hours later when one of the cut men was shot down from behind and wounded, possibly fatally.

Suffering from a gaping wound in his back made by a charge from a shotgun, Emmett Edwards, 55-year-old farmer and owner of the house where the incidents occurred, last night lay in a critical condition in the Alexandria Hospital, where he was taken by his son, Floyd Edwards, 21 years old, who had been cut in the first affray.

Meanwhile Sheriff E. P. Kirby and Deputy Sheriff Henry Magarity ended a prolonged hunt for the brother of the elder Edwards, Taylor S. Edwards, 47 years old, of Free State, in Fauquier County, Va., with his capture in the dense woods about a mile from the home, on charges of assault with a weapon in connection with the slashing and for investigation in connection with the shooting.

Taken in custody a few yards from a cleverly hidden lean-to of brush and leaves, the man was lodged in the Fairfax Jail pending the outcome of the brother's condition. He steadfastly denied knowledge of the crimes.

The altercation started at the house about 7 o'clock Thursday night when Taylor, according to police, suddenly drew a knife and slashed Floyd about the throat, the arms, and back when he accused his nephew of stealing a pocketbook from him. Police said Taylor, a visitor at the house since last fall, then cut his brother slightly about the hands and face when he rushed into the room.

Seizing a shotgun, they declared, Taylor, in making his get-away, shouted a warning that if any report was made to authorities he would return and "kill both of you, and Sheriff Kirby, too."

The two men, receiving medical aid at their home, summoned Sheriff Kirby and Deputy Sheriff Magarity, whose search of the section had proved unsuccessful.

About midnight, after both policemen had gone, Emmett was shot down from behind while completing his nightly tour of inspection of livestock on his farm. Police said the wound had been inflicted by a charge from a shotgun fired at a range of about 20 yards.

EIGHT PLEAD GUILTY IN KIT KAT CLUB CASE—SENTENCES TOTALING EIGHT YEARS GIVEN FOUR MEN AND FOUR WOMEN—\$1,500 BOND FORFEITED

Sentences totaling eight years in the house of correction and \$1,500 in fines were passed by Judge William H. Forsythe in the Howard County Circuit Court at Ellicott City, Md., yesterday, after eight defendants had entered pleas of guilty to charges in connection with a raid on the Kit Kat Club on the Baltimore Boulevard near Elkridge.

The defendants included four men and four women. Betty Dalton, one of the defendants, failed to appear to answer charges, and her bond of \$1,500 will be forfeited if she does not appear to-day.

The grand jury had returned 20 indictments against the defendants. After they had pleaded guilty to the charges on which they were sentenced the other charges were dropped by State's Attorney James Clark.

Nickles Harris, who pleaded guilty to maintaining and operating a disorderly house, was sentenced to a year in the House of Correction and a \$500 fine on one count and was given another year on a second count. The terms will run consecutively. Jacob Cramer was given a year's term and also fined \$500. John White and Patrick Morgan were sentenced to six months each on charges of disorderly conduct. Mrs. Tillie Harris, wife of Nickles Harris, was sentenced to a term of one year and fined \$500 and costs. The Misses Marjorie Call, Mary Larkins, and Alice Taylor were given a year each.

POLICE OUST WOMEN IN RUM RAID AT CAFE—FEMININE PATRONS CAUGHT DRINKING BEER AND WINE, SQUAD DECLARES—WAITRESS IS ARRESTED

Sergt. Oscar J. Letterman's vice squad visited the La Boheme restaurant at 1115 Fourteenth Street NW. late yesterday and disturbed groups of fashionably dressed young women who were seated at tables drinking alleged home-brew and wine.

The members of the squad told the young women to leave the place quietly. The squad then confiscated 104 bottles of alleged home-brew and a quantity of wine and mash.

Beatrice Griffin, pretty 19-year-old waitress was taken in custody and locked up at the first precinct station on a charge of sale, possession, and manufacturing liquor. An additional charge of maintaining a nuisance was also placed against her.

Two men who gave their names as Louis La Grarini and Nicholas Corrillo were also arrested at the restaurant on a charge of possession and manufacturing liquor and maintaining a nuisance.

The vice squad also raided a house in Florida Avenue near Thirteenth Street and arrested Margaret Young, colored. She was locked up at the eighth precinct station on a charge of sale and possession of liquor.

COMMISSIONERS UPHOLD POLICEMAN'S DISMISSAL

The District Commissioners yesterday refused to set aside the police trial board verdict dismissing Policeman J. M. Crawford from the force. The trial board found Crawford guilty of intoxication and of discharging his pistol.

It was charged that he had been found in a house in Shott's Alley in a drunken stupor. His revolver was beside him. It had been discharged and there was a bullet hole in the wall of the room. He appealed to the commissioners from the verdict of dismissal, but his appeal was denied.

FIREMAN ARRESTED AS OWNER OF STILL—CAP AND UNIFORM FOUND IN RAIDED HOUSE RESULT IN CHARGES

William Capps, a fireman of No. 9 engine company, and Charles Welch were arraigned in police court yesterday on charges of conducting a nuisance, possessing apparatus for the manufacture of liquor, and possession of whisky. After pleading not guilty and demanding jury trial, they were ordered held under \$2,000 bonds.

Capps was arrested earlier in the day on a warrant sworn out by Assistant United States Attorney David Alken Hart after a fireman's cap bearing the number 237, a uniform, an overcoat, and a blouse had been discovered by police, along with four stills and a quantity of liquor at a house on Eighteenth Street NW., near U Street. Welch was arrested in the house and is alleged to have told the police that Capps lived at the place and that he merely was a visitor.

Police reported that they investigated the place on April 1 when they detected the odor of liquor in process of being manufactured, and that the following day they made the raid on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Needham C. Turnage.

OBJECTION TO LONG SKIRT COSTS CRUSADER \$325

The dislike of Eugene Patterson, colored, of B Street NE., near Third Street, for long skirts, yesterday resulted in his being fined \$325 by Judge Isaac R. Hitt in police court.

Patterson faced the court on charges of assault and threats, and testimony was to the effect that he had shortened his wife's dress with a pair of scissors and at the same time had threatened Angus Fairley, colored, who sought to intervene. The court records show that \$25 was assessed on the assault charge and \$300 on the threats charge.

[From the Washington Times, Saturday, April 12, 1930]

GIRLS ATTACKED IN STREET

Headquarters detectives rushed to the 1500 block of Sixteenth Street NW. this afternoon on receiving a report that two school girls had been attacked on the street.

According to reports at police headquarters, the girls, both about 15, walking on Fifteenth Street near P Street NW., when a shabbily dressed stranger accosted them.

The man tore part of the clothing off one of the girls, her mother informed police, and both of them, screaming, ran home, as their assailant fled.

Detectives were sent to interview the girls, while a cordon of police from the third precinct scoured the neighborhood in search of the would-be assaulter.

CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER, FLA. AND ALA.

Mr. JOHNSON. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably House bill 8799, to provide for a survey of the Choctawhatchee River, Fla. and Ala., with a view to the prevention and control of its floods; and I submit a report (No. 395) thereon. I call to the attention of the Senators from Alabama that favorable report.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, before the Senator sits down I desire to ask unanimous consent at this time that House bill 8799, which has just been unanimously reported by the committee, and which relates to a survey of this stream, may be taken up and passed by the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, this is the morning hour, and this is morning business. Later on the calendar will automatically come up, when this bill can be considered.

Mr. BLACK. May I state to the Senator the reasons for the request?

Mr. McNARY. We can pass it before the Senator can state the reasons, when we come to it.

Mr. BLACK. It will not be reached to-day.

Mr. McNARY. It certainly will. If not, I will give way, but not during the morning hour. Let us finish it logically. I object at the present time.

Mr. BLACK. I understand, then, that the Senator agrees to withdraw his objection later on.

Mr. HEFLIN. This bill has been reported unanimously.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE

Mr. DALE. From the Committee on Commerce I make four favorable reports; and I ask that House bill 9637, which is identically the same as the Senate bill just passed, be substituted for the Senate bill and passed, and that the Senate bill be laid aside.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I shall have to make the same objection to that that I made to the bill a moment ago.

We shall reach the calendar in a few moments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

CHANGE IN DATE OF INAUGURATION

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be stated.

The Chief Clerk read Senate Resolution 245, submitted by Mr. NORRIS on the 9th instant, relative to Senate Joint Resolution 3, fixing the commencement of the terms of the President, Vice President, and Members of Congress.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, at the request of several Senators who want to look up some matters in connection with the resolution, I ask that it may go over without prejudice.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COURT-MARTIAL OF H. K. SABINS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate another resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be stated.

The Chief Clerk read Senate Resolution 247, submitted by Mr. TRAMMELL on the 11th instant, relative to court-martial of H. K. Sabins.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I should like to have that resolution adopted, Mr. President.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator permit the matter to go over for a few days, so that we may have an opportunity to investigate it?

Mr. TRAMMELL. I should like to have the resolution considered at an early date. Of course, I do not object to its going over at the request of the Senator from Oregon; but I do not care to have it go over indefinitely.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over without prejudice.

SENATORIAL EXPENSES IN 1930 CAMPAIGN

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I have a motion to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections which went over under the rule. It relates to Senate Resolution 215. I desire to withdraw the motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the motion will be withdrawn.

INVESTIGATION OF LEASES FOR POST-OFFICE BUILDINGS

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Resolution 244 be taken from the table for the purpose of permitting me to perfect it, and then I shall ask that it go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will be taken from the table and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I should like to have the modification read first, please.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The modification will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to modify Senate Resolution 244 as follows:

On page 2, line 1, strike out the word "three" and insert "five."

In lines 7 and 8, strike out the words "on the opening of the Senate on the first Monday in December, 1930."

In line 13, after the word "employ," insert the words "the necessary assistants, and to employ."

After line 16, insert the following:

Said committee is authorized to act through a subcommittee thereof, and oaths may be administered by any member of the committee, and the chairman of the committee and the chairman of any subcommittee are authorized to issue subpoenas, and the committee or a subcommittee thereof may sit at such times and places as it deems proper and necessary.

In line 18, after the word "Senate," strike out the period and insert a comma and the following words: "on vouchers signed by the chairman of said committee or of a subcommittee."

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I understand that this resolution relates to a matter that was quite fully discussed the other day. For that reason I shall not ask that it go to the Post Office Committee.

Generally, I think these resolutions should go to the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter for action by that committee before going to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. As I say, however, this subject was pretty thoroughly discussed a day or two ago; so I shall not make the request in this case.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, as I listened to the amendment it seemed to me that an innovation is written in the resolution which would permit a subcommittee to make its report directly to the Senate. I think that is a matter that ought to be pretty thoroughly investigated.

Mr. BLAINE. No, Mr. President; that is not the purpose. The purpose is to permit a subcommittee of one or two members to issue subpoenas. The whole committee will make the report to the Senate.

Mr. FESS. I do not object to that. The feature I had in mind was the one I have stated.

Mr. President, as a member of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I do not want this resolution to be considered as a precedent. I think we ought always to have resolutions go to the standing committee which has charge of legislation on the subject in view of the fact that our committee can not go into the merits of the matter at all, and we are limited simply to voting "yes" or "no" on the amount of money.

I think the precedent would be a very bad one. I am perfectly willing to let this resolution take the course suggested if it is not to be considered a precedent in matters of this kind.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, the other day, when the resolution was called up, I asked that it go over because the first reading of it rather impressed me that it was not as complete as it should be; that the details of the authority were not fully covered. The amendments now suggested by the author of the resolution appear to cover that point. For that reason I have no objection to its going to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, although I agree with the Senator from Ohio in his view that resolutions of this nature should first go to a standing committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution as modified will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I ask the attention of the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY].

I had hoped that we might go on with the immigration bill to-day, but I understand that it will be impossible to hold a quorum. I desire to ask the senior Senator from Oregon if he would have any objection to getting an agreement to limit debate on amendments, beginning to-morrow at 12 o'clock, after the speech of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have no objection to the Senator attempting to get such an understanding, but in view of the speech the Senator from Arizona is to make, I doubt that he could get a limitation at this time.

Mr. HARRIS. I propose to make the limitation apply after the speech of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I do not think we can get an agreement like that now.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, let me state to the Senator that after debate proceeds for a day, or perhaps a day and a half, I think there will be no difficulty whatsoever in getting a limitation on debate.

Mr. HARRIS. Then, if I can not get unanimous consent to-day, I propose to renew the request to-morrow, and I shall do my utmost to prevent any measures coming up that would delay the immigration bill. I am anxious to get a vote the first day possible.

LOBBY INVESTIGATION—CHURCH ACTIVITIES

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter addressed by me to the so-called lobby committee of the Senate.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1930.

The SENATE LOBBY COMMITTEE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATORS: In reading last night's Washington papers, I noticed Representative GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM, Republican, Massachusetts, urges investigation of the Church Board of Temperance and the Federal Council of Churches. The papers quote you as saying that you will give the Methodist Board and the Federal Council an opportunity to appear before the committee and explain their alleged lobbying activities.

The Methodist Board of Temperance and the Federal Council of Churches are both Protestant organizations and the question arises, Why did Representative TINKHAM only base his attack on Protestant churches, and not the Roman Catholic Church, which has a powerful lobby in Washington, with many times as many buildings as those occupied by Protestant organizations, and which, according to Priest Ryan's own statement, teaches in their colleges here in Washington the union of church and state.

I have in my possession the reports of the National Catholic Welfare Conference made at the conference of the hierarchy of the United States in Washington. Rev. Edward Joseph Hanna, D. D., Archbishop of San Francisco, as chairman of the administrative committee of the conference, made these statements:

"The executive department has to treat directly with the United States Government and its numerous departments on matters that affect Catholic interests, and this has been almost a daily task. Our experience has taught us this: For the safeguarding of our interests, a body of trained workers must be at our service in the National Capital. It is there that organizations of every kind first begin their national activity."

"The executive department supervises the coordinated activities of the other departments. It keeps in direct personal touch with the officials of the Government from the President and Cabinet members to Members of Congress."

"But the most important point to remember is not the particular instances cited, but the fact that your administrative committee is officially recognized and is consulted before important steps on matters affecting the religious and moral interests of the people are taken."

"Perhaps the heaviest obligation resting upon the executive department during the last year was the mandate issued by you at the National Catholic Council that the Smith-Towner bill should be opposed and defeated. It has been defeated. Nor will any similar measure pass the present Congress. But, in order to defeat it, the executive department had to call to its aid every other department of the council; direct a national campaign of protest; send representatives repeatedly to the House and Senate hearings, for we had the obligation of preventing a bill from being presented on either floor; secure a defense of Catholic education on the floor of the Senate itself; interview and explain to neutral educational associations; carry on a campaign of public speakers, and during the months of January and February at least 40 conferences on the matter were attended by the executive department. And may we add here that the pronouncement of the administrative committee, through the department of education, was the determining factor as to their attitude on the Smith-Towner bill of a sufficient number of Senators and Representatives to forecast its defeat were it presented to either House."

"During the year the Associated Press distributed unfairly a gross attack on the Catholic Church and certain Catholic countries. Our department protested to the Associated Press; the manager of that organization made a public apology. The effect has been evident in the great care shown in the publication by secular papers of Catholic news and comment."

"Written statements were obtained from members of the Senate Committee on Finance and from experts of the Treasury Department

clearly interpreting the new revenue law as exempting from taxation our religious and charitable institutions. These statements are in the files of the council and will be invaluable should the intent of Congress ever be questioned in any tax litigation affecting the property of the church or related associations or societies."

The head of the hierarchy's bureau of immigration, in his report, said:

"The official recognition by the United States Government of our immigration bureau has given it exceptional opportunity. Moreover, through careful organization and standardization of methods, it has been possible to increase the work and secure greater efficiency."

The following is taken from the introduction in the official report of the hierarchy and shows the complete and thorough set-up this organization has for lobbying at the Nation's Capital:

"Administrative committee: Chairman, Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna, D. D., Archbishop of San Francisco.

"Department on education: Chairman, Most Rev. Austin Dowling, D. D., Archbishop of St. Paul.

"Department on laws and legislation: Chairman, Most Rev. D. J. Dougherty, D. D., Archbishop of Philadelphia.

"Department on social action: Chairman, Right Rev. P. J. Muldoon, D. D., Bishop of Rockford.

"Department on lay organizations: Chairman, Right Rev. Joseph Schrembs, D. D., Bishop of Toledo.

"Department of press and publicity: Chairman, Right Rev. William T. Russell, D. D., Bishop of Charleston; Right Rev. Edmund F. Gibbons, D. D., Bishop of Albany."

Reports have gone out over the United States that the Protestant churches are guilty of lobbying, and not one word did I notice in last night's papers in regard to the lobbying of the Roman Catholic Church.

As a Senator may I suggest to you that while you are inviting the Protestant Board of Temperance and the Federal Council of Churches to appear before your committee that you also invite the Catholic Welfare Conference to explain the report from which I have quoted, and also ask them to furnish you the reports of the hierarchy subsequent to the 1920 report.

It is unfair and unjust that our Protestant churches should be pictured before the American people as great lobbying institutions and not one word said in regard to the Roman Catholic Church.

I sincerely hope that your committee will show no discrimination in this investigation of alleged church lobbying and that all will be treated on the same basis.

Yours very truly,

J. THOMAS HEFLIN.

"PARTY BOLTERS NOT BARRED IN GEORGIA"

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a short article from the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun of recent date entitled "Party Bolters Not Barred in Georgia."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PARTY BOLTERS NOT BARRED IN GEORGIA—RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE "HOOVERCRAT" LOSES IN COMMITTEE

ATLANTA, April 11.—The State Democratic executive committee to-day defeated by a vote of 63 to 4 a resolution demanding that party bolters be barred from becoming candidates in the Democratic primary September 10.

RESOLUTION TABLED

The resolution opposing party bolters as candidates was introduced by Robert Humphreys, of Swainsboro, a former member of the legislature from Emanuel County. The resolution would have required candidates before qualifying to file with the secretary of the State committee an affidavit that he had not supported or voted for the candidate of any other political party within a period of two years. The resolution, on a motion to table, was defeated by a viva voce vote. Humphreys demanded a roll call, and the recorded vote brought the 63 to 4 rejection of the resolution.

"STATE LIQUOR CONTROL IN COUNTRIES ONCE DRY"

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article written by a former Member of this body, Hon. William Cabell Bruce, in his usual masterly style, on the subject of State Liquor Control in Countries Once Dry, appearing in the New York Times.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, April 6, 1930]

STATE LIQUOR CONTROL IN COUNTRIES ONCE DRY—NATURE OF THE METHODS OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION EVOLVED IN SWEDEN AND IN THE CANADIAN PROVINCES, WHERE PROHIBITION AND LICENSED SELLING FAILED

By William Cabell Bruce

With the ever-increasing hostility to prohibition, the agitation against it is happily beginning to assume a constructive character and, aside

from reformatory suggestions, seeking merely to mitigate it through the modification or repeal of the national prohibition act, the ultimate object of the present movement against it is the substitution for it of temperance, safeguarded by some system of Government control.

The devil which was supposed by the prohibitionists to reside in licensed drink was cast out by the eighteenth amendment only to take to him seven other devils more wicked than himself—tyrannous violence to personal liberty, despicable legislative hypocrisy, loathsome official corruption, marked social demoralization, general disrespect for law, syndicated crime, and reckless bloodshed. That these seven devils, too, rage and rend as they may, will in time be cast out we confidently believe.

What then? Why, plainly, the history of drink reform in other countries than ours, which have first discarded the private management of drink and then prohibition, as even more undesirable, should help to answer this question. In each of these other countries prohibition has been succeeded by Government control; and the practical working of that control in two of them—Sweden and Canada—is full of rich instruction for us; though it should be borne in mind that the short-lived prohibition which has twice obtained in Sweden was only temporary in one instance and only partial in its nature in the other.

Owing to its cold climate, its long and dark winter, the fact that it produced no hops or wine grapes, and the facility with which spirits could be distilled from one of its chief products—potatoes—Sweden acquired during the first half of the nineteenth century the reputation of being one of the most intemperate countries in the world. In time this state of things brought about a moral revolt that did not cease until it had resulted in a system of liquor regulation, based upon the idea of disinterested management, which had its beginnings as far back as 1855 and culminated in what in the latter half of the nineteenth century became known far and wide as the Gothenburg system.

Under this system, which took its name from the ancient Swedish city of Gothenburg, most of the Swedish retail trade in spirits passed into the hand of companies licensed by the Government, which were required to pay over all their net profits in excess of a certain percentage to the public authorities for the benefit of local charities and public works. In Gothenburg a company which held the Government concession for that city acquired possession of most of its dram shops and converted them into restaurants for the working classes at which food was served hot at moderate prices to their patrons who could obtain drinks only with meals. These restaurants became social centers for the workers and their families and reduced drunkenness and its affiliated offenses to such an extent that other licensed companies in other Swedish towns followed suit by converting their barrooms, too, into popular restaurants.

FAULTS OF THE SYSTEM

There was a worm, however, at the core of the Gothenburg system, for its concession company had no monopoly of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages generally, but only of the right to sell potato and other native spirits. Other dealers were free to sell imported wines and liquors, and as time went on restaurants for their sale became so numerous that the public value of the Gothenburg system was much impaired. Then ensued a reaction in favor of prohibition, which had been going on under the altered conditions just mentioned, but received a great additional impetus in 1909, when Sweden became involved in a general industrial strike, and the Swedish Government in its efforts to subdue this strike resorted to the extreme measure of closing for six weeks every dram shop and liquor store in Sweden.

The immediate effects of this policy seemed so salutary that, making hay while the sun shone, total-abstinence societies in Sweden circulated a petition to the Swedish Government asking for the enactment of a prohibition law, and secured an overwhelming expression of public opinion in favor of the proposal. This informal plebiscite, however, had no legal force. It was then that Dr. Ivan Bratt, a young Swedish physician who had made a special study of alcohol, had become widely known among the members of his profession and public men, and possessed too much sagacity and firmness to be swept off his feet by a gust of popular hysteria, came forward with his system of liquor control.

BRATT METHOD INSTITUTED

This system is founded upon the belief that the idea of disinterested management which underlies the Gothenburg system is a sound one, but that it should be supplemented by the study of the special wants, the pecuniary standing, and the personal character of each individual drinker. What is moderate drinking for one man may be immoderate drinking for another. What is temperance in a man may be intemperance in a woman, while youthful individuals may reasonably be debarred from drinking at all. An austere standard of indulgence may well be exacted of persons engaged in occupations hazardous to themselves and others not necessary for persons engaged in ordinary occupations. One man can not afford to spend one-tenth as much for drink as another; and so on. Such was the reasoning of Doctor Bratt.

It followed, he thought, that not only should every man who wishes to sell liquor be licensed but also every man who wishes to buy it; and, even though one is licensed to buy it, he should not be permitted to buy more of it than is suited to his individual needs, means, and ability to withstand temptation.

In or about 1913 Doctor Bratt became the manager of a company which later was given a Government concession covering all of Stockholm. Eventually, as the result of new public regulations and extensive purchases of competing concerns, the business of importing, manufacturing, and selling wines and spirits in Sweden became, for all practical purposes, the monopoly of Doctor Bratt's company, and a still larger company operated on the same principles as his. With an exception or so, there were no longer any places in Sweden where drinks without food were sold, and only in company stores could bottles of wine and spirits be bought.

Under the influence of the rationing to which Sweden was compelled to resort during the World War, the characteristic abuses which attend every period of total or partial prohibition revived. Again there was a popular clamor for prohibition, and again Doctor Bratt proved an invincible exemplar of sanity. If things could be so bad under partial prohibition, he argued, how bad would they be under total prohibition? However, the issue of prohibition or no prohibition was, in 1922, submitted by the Swedish Government to popular vote. The result was 925,000 votes against, and 889,000 votes for prohibition, and even in rural districts more than 46 per cent of the women voted against it.

Subsequently the Bratt system was extended and invigorated; and, in 1923, the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling wine and spirits at wholesale and retail throughout the length and breadth of Sweden was conferred by law upon Doctor Bratt's company, the Central Wine & Spirit Co., and its subsidiaries. The Central Wine & Spirit Co. is a private corporation, but one-half of its board of managers, including the chairman of the board and its controlling director, are appointed by the Government. Moreover, the Government keeps up an oversight of its transactions and audits its accounts.

A STOCK COMPANY

It has a capital stock of about \$5,400,000, consisting mainly of preference shares, which are entitled to earn a maximum dividend of 7 per cent. A much smaller part of its capital stock consists of ordinary shares, entitled to a limited dividend, which are owned by a group of 10 managers, approved by the Government, who command a majority of the votes at company meetings. This group is usually composed of men of the very best repute, and they are under the obligation to sell their shares at par to the State at any time on demand. After payment of expenses and dividends, and after due provision made for contingencies, the entire profits of the company, which are very large, are paid into the Swedish treasury.

In brief, the Bratt system is now administered under the general supervision of a royal board of control appointed by the King; the importation, manufacture, and wholesale distribution of spirits and wine are handled by the Central Wine & Spirit Co. under the conditions just mentioned; and the retail distribution of spirits and wine is handled by some 125 separate and independent private corporations known as system companies, which are obliged to pay all their net profits above 5 per cent into the Swedish treasury. Only two of the five directors of each of these companies are appointed by the companies themselves. Two are appointed by local authorities, and the fifth, who is the chairman of the board, is appointed by the royal board of control.

TWO KINDS OF BEER

Beer does not fall within the scope of the Bratt system. That can be obtained at groceries and ordinary stores by the bottle or at any restaurant or hotel by the glass. It consists of two kinds of beer, one containing less than 1.8 per cent alcohol by weight and the other 1.8 to 3.2 per cent. The manufacture and sale of malt beverages with a higher alcoholic percentage than 3.2 is prohibited.

The Bratt system is fortified by due provision for the committal of alcoholic addicts to inebriate asylums, the creation of a temperance board in each parish of Sweden to look after such addicts, when deemed not wholly incorrigible, and an enlightened system of temperance instruction in public and private schools.

Drinking in restaurants is subject to definite regulations. To buy spirits or wine by the glass in one of them the patron must also buy a hot meal. He can buy no spirits at all before noon, and after noon only a fixed quantity. He can buy no wine at all before a certain hour of the forenoon, and after that hour only a fixed quantity. The hotel or restaurant proprietor, like everyone else, has to obtain a license to buy, and in his application he is required to state the size of his house and the average number of guests that he entertains monthly, and the hotel keeper has to state, besides, the number and size of the dining rooms in which he serves outside patrons.

LOCAL-OPTION PROVISIONS

Proper provision is made by the laws of Sweden for local option, and the great majority of its districts are "dry." There is no law, however, to prevent the resident of a "dry" district from gratifying at once both his moral and physical instincts by living in such a district and importing into it from external sources intoxicants for his individual consumption.

If a Swede wishes to buy spirits or wine for home consumption he applies to the system company for the area in which he resides and fills

out a blank on which he states his name, place and date of birth, home and business addresses, his occupation, his status as respects marriage, and, if married, the number of persons in his family, the size of his house, how much he entertains, the amount of taxes that he pays, and the extent to which he has received public relief.

This information is then all investigated by the company, and if found true the company follows it up by an inquiry of the proper municipal officials as to whether the applicant has ever been reported as an alcoholic, or been arrested for drunkenness, or been convicted of any major or minor crime, or been guilty of any offense of a nature to negative his fitness to use intoxicants. If the record of the applicant is satisfactory, a little book, one of the famous Swedish motboks, is issued to him by the company, and he is told how much spirits he is entitled to buy each month.

Practically speaking, the quantity of wine that he may buy is unrestricted, but if he is reported by the company as buying unreasonable amounts of strong wines, such as sherry or port, he receives a notice from the Central Wine & Spirit Co. that his allowance has been cut down. The maximum allotment of spirits, which is made, if made at all, only to responsible heads of families, is a little more than 4 quarts a month, and should the holder of a motbok persist, after a warning, in drinking immoderately, or in spending more of his income in drink than he can really afford, or should he sell or give his quota of spirits to others, or be convicted of crime, his motbok is either taken away from him or automatically comes to an end.

UNDER THE BRATT SYSTEM

That the practical results of the Bratt system have been highly beneficial can not be gainsaid. Some illicit traffic by the bottle, or in bulk, still goes on in Sweden, a considerable amount of liquor being smuggled into it, chiefly from Germany; but blind pigs, speak-easies, and the other squalid resorts spawned by prohibition, at which liquor is sold by the glass, no longer exist in Sweden.

Under the Bratt system of control the per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages has greatly diminished. Convictions for drunkenness per 1,000 population have declined from 10.5 in 1913 to 4.5 in 1928; deaths from chronic alcoholism, per 100,000 population, from 2.2 in 1911 to 0.3 in 1924; cases of alcoholic insanity, per 100,000 population, from 2.3 in 1911 to 1 in 1926, and crimes of violence, per 10,000 population, from 6.4 in 1911 to 3.5 in 1927.

Much drink of one kind or another is still drunk in Sweden. It would be far from being the happy land that it is, we think, if none were drunk. Nor are prohibitionists by any means lacking in Sweden. The religious fanatic, described by the old poet "as that worst of madmen, a saint run mad"; the crack-brained enthusiast, who would make man all over from the crown of his head to the tips of his toes; the sour Puritan, whose English prototype, as Macaulay said, decried bear-baiting not because of the pain that it gave to the bear but because of the pleasure that it gave to the spectators, will always dog the footsteps of humanity in every civilized community. But, taking the world and rational human happiness as they are, the Bratt system of control may safely be pronounced a marked success.

HOME RULE IN CANADIAN PROVINCES

Canada also has a warning and not a few fruitful suggestions for us. She, too, with the exception of the Province of Quebec, lost her wits for a time and wandered off into the bog of prohibition. First of all, it should be understood that, strictly speaking, there is, and can be, no such thing as a general Canadian system of liquor control. The authority of the Federal Government of Canada does not extend to the sale of liquor, but relates only to its manufacture, importation, exportation, and interprovincial shipment and the collection of the customs and excise revenue arising from its manufacture or its importation. The sale of liquor is a provincial matter and each Province of Canada has its own peculiar methods of sale.

The Canada temperance act of 1878 authorized local communities in the Provinces to exercise the privilege of local option. This act is still in force and many communities in the Canadian Provinces are dry even at the present time. For instance, in 1928-29, even in such a liberal Province as Quebec, the population of municipalities in which local option prevailed fell but little short of those in which it did not prevail. The World War, with its rationing necessities and emotional stirrings, brought public opinion in Canada, as it did in the United States, to the prohibition point.

In 1919 all of the nine Provinces of Canada, with the exception of Quebec, which contented itself, after some vacillation, with interdicting the use of spirits only, had voted all intoxicating beverages out, but at the beginning of the present year every one of the nine Canadian Provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, a Province of only 88,000 dwindling population, had, as the result of the natural process of morbid regurgitation which prohibition, total or partial, invariably sets up, adopted the principle of government control.

The accession of Nova Scotia by popular vote to this principle took place as late as October, 1929; and if Prince Edward Island, a sea-girt area into which liquor can be and is copiously smuggled with little difficulty, has not yet come over to it the explanation is not to be found in the merits of prohibition, for during a period of 10 months in

1928 more persons were arrested for drunkenness in Charlottetown, the chief town of the island, than ever had been arrested previously for that cause in any year for 27 years.

The Government-control systems of the different Canadian Provinces vary widely from each other. At the present time the liquor laws of all the Canadian Provinces in which Government control obtains are administered by boards or commissions. They are endowed with the exclusive right to purchase and sell liquor stocks, to buy or lease property for their administrative needs, to grant and cancel licenses, and to appoint their official staffs.

The leading objects of each of the Canadian systems of control are the creation of a Government monopoly and the consequent exclusion, so far as possible, of all private gain and its selfish incentives to abuse from the sale of intoxicants; but each Province seeks to accomplish these objects in its own way. In all of the Provinces spirits can be sold only by Government stores; in none can any be drunk on the premises.

DIFFERING PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS

In Ontario to buy spirits a permit is necessary, but not to purchase wine, and in that Province there is no such thing at all as public drinking. Sales of spirits are restricted to one case at a time, and the containers in which they are sold must be taken home before they are opened. Wines are exempt from permit restrictions because of the desire of Ontario to promote her native wine industry and to foster the use of wine instead of spirits.

The policy of Quebec is more liberal. She permits the sale of beer by the glass in beer taverns, and both wine and beer may be served with meals in licensed hotels, restaurants, clubs, and on steamships and dining cars. A Government store in Quebec will not sell more than one bottle of spirits at a time to a customer, but he may go off and return and buy another. Quebec, it must be admitted, is more indulgently mindful that she should be of Milton's line, "Short retirement urges sweet return."

In addition to the Government stores there are also beer depots in most of the Provinces. Beer, but beer alone, can likewise be sold at the stores of brewery agencies in Alberta, at breweries and brewery warehouses in Manitoba, at brewers' warehouses in Ontario, at beer stores, groceries, and breweries in Quebec, and at Government beer stores in Saskatchewan. In Ontario, alone, can wine be sold in bulk at any place except a Government store. In that Province, native wines can be sold by vintners in that manner from licensed stores and wineries, though imported wines can be sold in bulk by Government stores only.

WHERE PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

In Alberta, British Columbia, and Manitoba are found beer parlors resembling the Quebec beer taverns, but no one of these Provinces allows the sale of beer or wine with meals, and the customer sits at a table when he is drinking his beer. Individual permits to buy liquor are not required in Quebec, New Brunswick, or Saskatchewan, but are required in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Ontario; and, in Ontario, these permits are issued under conditions and subject to disciplinary sanctions not unlike those that belong to the Swedish motbok.

In the permit Provinces a variety of permits, each answering the special needs of the applicant, are issued. In these Provinces purchasers are listed on the permit in such a way that it can be seen at a glance how much and how often the purchaser has been buying. Permits can be refused for cause, and, in proper cases, an interdiction order may be passed, directing the cancellation of a permit.

Bootlegging still persists, to a certain extent, in Canada, but it is largely a hang over from the lawless conditions begotten by prohibition, and will doubtless in time become as insignificant as bootlegging usually is when the sale of liquor is licensed. Singular to say, there is some bootleg backwash from prohibition in the United States, and the thousands of bibulous tourists from the United States who seek Canada each year, because of the freedom that it affords them from spies and snoopers, make the task in some Canadian Provinces of working Government control distinctly more difficult.

But after stating in one of its admirable pamphlets, entitled "Government Liquor Control in Canada," that its representatives had interviewed several hundred Canadians in many different stations of private and public life, touching the Canadian systems of liquor control, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is able to report: "Outside the ranks of irreconcilable dries there was no one who did not indorse the principle of Government control, and no one who did not feel that conditions were much better than they had been under prohibition. The consensus was that the liquor problem was well in hand; changes might be made in operating details, but the merits of the general scheme had been tested and proved."

That this is a fair summary of public opinion in Canada in relation to Government control is confirmed by the return of Premier Ferguson of Ontario to power for the third time by an increased majority as a result of the general election in Ontario on October 30, 1929, which turned on the prohibition issue; the fact that there has been an increase of more than 20 per cent in the number of municipalities in Quebec which prefer Government control to local option, and the fact that a

popular referendum in Nova Scotia as late as October, 1929, resulted in the repeal of prohibition and the approval of Government control as a substitute for it.

After a study of the Swedish and Canadian systems of control it is believed that they are all decidedly better than our former system of licensed drink, and immeasurably better than our present system of prohibition, and that the Swedish system of control is the best model, broadly speaking, for our imitation, and the Quebec the next best, but that when the inevitable amendment of the eighteenth amendment takes place many changes in point of increased strictness and otherwise will have to be made in even the Swedish or Quebec system of control to render it entirely suitable to our circumstances.

THE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. The calendar is in order. The clerk will report the first bill on the calendar.

The first business on the calendar was the bill (S. 168) providing for the biennial appointment of a board of visitors to inspect and report upon the government and conditions in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. PITTMAN. I object. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE

Mr. DALE. Mr. President, the bill to which objection was made a few minutes ago is not on the calendar. I ask unanimous consent that the bill, House bill 9637, to extend the time for building a bridge on Lake Champlain be considered now and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, inasmuch as we have finished the morning business and reached the calendar, I have no objection at this time, to have the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bridge bill proposed by the Senator from Alabama and the bridge bill now referred to by the Senator from Vermont.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 9637) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across Lake Champlain at or near Rouses Point, N. Y., and a point at or near Alburg, Vt.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER BRIDGE

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 8799, to provide for a survey of the Choctawhatchee River, Fla. and Ala., with a view to the prevention and control of its floods.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, what is the nature of this survey?

Mr. BLACK. I will state to the Senator that the bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Commerce. It is a House bill, to make a survey of the stream which flooded last year and caused one town damages to the extent of \$2,066,000.

Mr. JONES. It is with a view to flood control?

Mr. BLACK. That is the object of the legislation.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF DELETERIOUS FOODS

The bill (S. 1133) to amend section 8 of the act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I would like to say, largely for the benefit of my genial friend the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], that I have conferred with Mr. Campbell and Doctor Dunbar, of the Agricultural Department, and they, in connection with Mr. Lee, of the legislative drafting bureau, are preparing certain amendments which I have in my mind relative to this bill.

May I say to the Senator and to the Senate that there has been no delay about this measure. It was the activity of the Agricultural Department which made it necessary to defer definite action. Therefore I request that the bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am not going to object to that course, but I ask the Senator whether in a seasonable and reasonable length of time he will have his amendments ready to propose?

Mr. COPELAND. I trust to have them ready very shortly. I had hoped to have them ready for to-day; but it will be a matter of only a few days.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES

The resolution (S. Res. 76) to amend Rule XXXIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, relating to the privilege of the floor, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JONES. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be passed over.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS

The bill (S. 551) to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, at the request of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART], I will have to ask that the bill may go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FESS in the chair). The bill will be passed over.

WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF THE SOUTH

The resolution (S. Res. 49) authorizing the Committee on Manufactures, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, to investigate immediately the working conditions of employees in the textile industry of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I do not know whether the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] is in the Chamber or not. This matter should not be taken up in his absence. Therefore I ask that the resolution may go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO BRIDGE

The bill (S. 153) granting consent to the city and county of San Francisco to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Bay of San Francisco from Rincon Hill to a point near the South Mole of San Antonio Estuary, in the county of Alameda, in said State, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FESS in the chair) laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9546) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. JONES. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, agree to the conference asked by the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. KEYES, Mr. SMOOT, Mr. JONES, Mr. OVERMAN, and Mr. GLASS conferees on the part of the Senate.

INVESTIGATION OF AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS

The resolution (S. Res. 119) authorizing and directing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to investigate the wreck of the airplane *City of San Francisco* and certain matters pertaining to interstate air commerce was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, at the request of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM], I ask that the resolution may go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

PROMOTION OF PEACE

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 20) to promote peace and to equalize the burdens and to minimize the profits of war was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

STATE BRANCH BANKS

The bill (S. 2605) to amend section 9 of the Federal reserve act, to permit State member banks of the Federal reserve system to establish or retain branches in foreign countries or in dependencies or insular possessions of the United States, was announced as next in order, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second paragraph of section 9 of the Federal reserve act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 321) be amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a comma, and by adding the following words: "Provided, however, That, with the permission of the Federal Reserve Board, which permission said board may grant or withhold

at its discretion, any such State bank having a capital and surplus of \$1,000,000 or more may establish or retain branches in foreign countries or in dependencies or insular possessions of the United States, subject to such conditions and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GOLD-STAR MOTHERS' PILGRIMAGE

The bill (S. 3062) to amend the act entitled "An act to enable the mothers and widows of deceased soldiers, sailors, or marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries," approved March 2, 1929, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, was not this bill sent back to the committee?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The vote by which it was passed was reconsidered, and it went back to the calendar.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I call attention to Order of Business 387, House bill 4138, which relates to the same subject.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, the bill is embodied as an amendment in another bill, and, so far as this bill is concerned, it may be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to indefinitely postponing the bill? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE, OREGON

The bill (S. 2491) authorizing J. C. Ten Brook, his successors and assigns (or his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns), to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Columbia River at or near Astoria, Oreg., to connect Roosevelt Military Highway in Oregon with Washington Ocean Beach Highway, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, this proposal is contained in the omnibus bridge bill which was passed last week, and I ask that it be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be indefinitely postponed.

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS

The resolution (S. Res. 206) requesting the Secretary of Commerce to furnish the Senate certain information respecting aircraft accidents since May 20, 1926, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, at the request of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM], I ask that the resolution may go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

DEFINITION OF OLEOMARGARINE

The bill (H. R. 6) to amend the definition of oleomargarine contained in the act entitled "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HEBERT. I ask that the bill may go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

COLORADO RIVER INVESTIGATIONS

The bill (S. 3413) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make engineering and economic investigations and studies of conditions in Palo Verde and Cibola Valleys and vicinity of the Colorado River, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to make all necessary engineering and economic investigations and studies of conditions in the Palo Verde and Cibola Valleys and vicinity of the Colorado River in California and Arizona to determine how best to protect the lands in this vicinity from damage by overflow and seepage. Report shall be made and plans and estimates prepared showing cost of additional works necessary, together with a statement of the value of works already constructed, which can be merged with and made a part of a completed system.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

The bill (S. 2113) to aid in effectuating the purposes of the Federal laws for promotion of vocational agriculture was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order more effectively to accomplish, without additional expense to the United States, the purposes of the Federal vocational education laws in so far as they apply to agriculture,

those individuals who, on the date of the approval of this act, constitute the board of trustees of the Future Farmers of America, a corporation of the State of Virginia, and their associates and successors, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a Federal corporation under the same name. The corporation shall be a nonstock membership corporation conducted without pecuniary profit to its members.

SEC. 2. The purposes of the corporation shall be to promote vocational education in agriculture in the public schools of the United States pursuant to the Federal vocational education laws, to create more interest in the intelligent choice of farming occupations, to create and nurture a love of country life, to encourage recreational and educational activities for students of vocational agriculture, to promote thrift, to encourage cooperative effort among students of vocational agriculture, to strengthen the confidence of the farm boy in himself and in his work, to develop rural leadership, and to promote scholarship among students of vocational agriculture.

SEC. 3. The corporation shall have perpetual succession with power to sue and to be sued in its corporate name; to make contracts; to take, hold, and dispose of such property as may be necessary for its corporate purposes (including the assets of the existing corporation of the State of Virginia, known as the Future Farmers of America, upon discharging or making adequate provision for the payment and discharge of all debts and liabilities of such existing corporation); to adopt a corporate seal and alter it at pleasure; to adopt and alter a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with law; to establish and maintain offices for the conduct of its affairs; to establish at any place in the United States local chapters composed as hereinafter specified, and State organizations thereof; and to do any and all acts necessary or appropriate to carry into effect the purposes of the corporation.

SEC. 4. Membership in the corporation shall be confined to State organizations of affiliated local chapters composed exclusively of students of vocational agriculture in public schools providing instruction therein pursuant to the provisions of the Federal vocational education laws. The corporation shall hold an annual national convention of delegates from the State organizations, at which there shall be elected a board of trustees for the corporation. The board shall manage the affairs of the corporation subject to the limitations of the constitution and by-laws of the corporation as adopted and altered by the national convention of delegates.

SEC. 5. The principal office of the corporation shall be maintained in the District of Columbia, but annual or other meetings of the national convention of delegates may be held any place within the United States.

SEC. 6. On or before the 1st day of April of each year, the corporation shall make and transmit to the Congress a report of its activities for the year ending December 31 preceding, including a full and complete report of its receipts and expenditures, but such report shall not be printed as a public document.

SEC. 7. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NAVAL STORES

The bill (S. 2354) to amend the agricultural marketing act so as to include naval stores was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill has been considered heretofore. The pending question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 7, in lieu of the committee amendment, it is proposed to insert "gum, spirits of turpentine and rosin as processed by the original producer," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 15 of the agricultural marketing act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subdivision to read as follows:

"(g) As used in this act, the term 'agricultural commodity' includes gum, spirits of turpentine, and rosin as processed by the original producer in addition to other agricultural commodities.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the agricultural marketing act so as to include dip or crude gum."

NAME OF IOWA CIRCLE CHANGED TO LOGAN CIRCLE

The bill (S. 2224) to change the name of Iowa Circle, in the city of Washington, to Logan Circle was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the name of the circle now known as Iowa Circle, in the city of Washington, is hereby changed to Logan Circle in recognition of the services rendered the United States by Gen. John A.

Logan during the Civil War and in civil life, and the surveyor of the District of Columbia is hereby directed to enter such change on the records of his office.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The bill (H. R. 5260) to amend section 366 of the Revised Statutes was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 366 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (sec. 315, title 5, U. S. C.) be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 366. Every attorney or counselor who is specially retained, under the authority of the Department of Justice, to assist in the trial of any case in which the Government is interested, shall receive a commission from the head of such department as a special assistant to the Attorney General, or to some one of the district attorneys, or as a special attorney, as the nature of the appointment may require; and shall take the oath required by law to be taken by the district attorneys, and shall be subject to all the liabilities imposed upon them by law. Foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases shall not be required to take the oath required by this section."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOLIET NATIONAL BANK

The bill (S. 1264) for the relief of Joliet National Bank, Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, and H. William, John J., Edward F., and Ellen C. Sharpe was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill was reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, and the amendments have been heretofore agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENT SALARIES

The bill (S. 2370) to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan police force and the fire department of the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. At the request of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS], who is detained from the Senate, I ask that the bill may go over.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The Senator is referring to the police and fire department pay bill?

Mr. McNARY. Yes. I want to state that I am heartily in favor of the proposal, but the Senator from Colorado asked me to object to its consideration in his absence. When he returns to the floor, probably the bill can be brought up.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, is it probable that at some early time, I ask the Senator from Oregon, the measure may be considered by the Senate?

Mr. McNARY. I know nothing about that. I stated that I am in favor of this legislation, but the Senator from Colorado was called out, and asked me to object to its consideration while he was not on the floor of the Senate. If he comes back before the morning hour is over, probably the bill can be taken up to-day.

PUBLIC UTILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 3558) to amend section 8 of the act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1913, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraphs 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68 of section 8 of the act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1913 (37 U. S. Stats.), are amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 64. That any public utility or any person or corporation affected by an order or decision of the commission fixing any rate, toll, charge, schedule, joint rate, regulation, requirement, act, service, or other thing complained of (not including a valuation) may commence an action or proceeding in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to review any such order or decision. The answer of the commission in any such action or proceeding shall be filed within 30 days from the date upon which such proceeding is commenced. In any such action or proceeding the findings of the commission as to the facts upon which such order or decision is based shall be conclusive, if such findings are supported by evidence and if such order or decision is not confiscatory.

"PAR. 65. That all such proceedings shall have precedence over any civil cause of a different nature pending in such court, and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia shall always be deemed open for the trial thereof and the same shall be tried and determined in the same manner as other actions and proceedings in equity in such courts, except as herein provided. The judgment and decree of the court shall be final, except that an appeal therefrom may be taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and the judgment and decree on such appeal shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari as provided in section 240 of the Judicial Code.

"The commission may suspend the decision or order appealed from for such period as it may deem fair and reasonable under the circumstances, but no appeal, unless the court or the commission shall so order, shall operate to stay any order or decision of the commission. Neither the commission nor any of its members, officers, agents, or employees shall be taxed with any costs, or be required to give any supersedeas, bond, or security for costs or damages on any appeal, or be liable to suit for any judgment or decree for damage, loss, or injury claimed to have been sustained by any public utility or any person or corporation affected by an order or decision of the commission, or required in any case to make any deposit for costs, or to pay for any service to the clerk of any court, or to the marshal of the United States.

"PAR. 66. That the method of review of the orders and decisions of the commission provided in paragraphs 64 and 65 shall be exclusive; and, upon such review, such court shall have the power to affirm, or, if the decision or order of the commission is not in accordance with law, to modify or to reverse such order or decision in the manner following:

"(1) If, upon the trial of such action or proceeding, evidence shall be introduced which is found by the court to be different from that offered upon the hearing before the commission, or additional thereto, the court, before proceeding to render judgment unless the parties to such action or proceeding stipulate in writing to the contrary, shall transmit a copy of such evidence to the commission and shall stay further proceedings in said action for 15 days from the date of such transmission.

"(2) Upon the receipt of such evidence the commission shall consider the same and may modify or reverse its order or decision relating to such rate, toll, charge, schedule, joint rate, regulation, requirement, act, service, or other thing complained of (not including a valuation) in said action or proceeding, and shall report its action thereon to said court within 10 days from the receipt of such evidence.

"PAR. 67. If the commission shall reverse its order or decision complained of, the action or proceeding shall be dismissed; if it shall modify the same, such modified order or decision shall take the place of the original order or decision complained of, and judgment shall be rendered thereon as though made by the commission in the first instance. If the original order or decision shall not be reversed or modified by the commission judgment shall be rendered upon such original order.

"PAR. 68. That every action or proceeding to modify or reverse an order or decision of the commission shall be commenced within 60 days after the entry of such order or decision."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AIRPORT

The bill (S. 3901) to establish a commercial airport for the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, this bill is on the suggested order of unfinished business for special consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

LOANS TO BANK EXAMINERS

The bill (S. 3541) to amend section 22 of the Federal reserve act, as amended, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (a) of section 22 of the Federal reserve act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 593), as amended, be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

"SEC. 22. (a) No member bank and no officer, director, or employee thereof shall hereafter make any loan or grant any gratuity to any bank examiner or assistant examiner who examines such bank. Any bank officer, director, or employee violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not more than \$5,000, or both, and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given.

"Any examiner or assistant examiner who shall accept a loan or gratuity from any bank examined by him, or from an officer, director, or employee thereof, or who shall steal, or unlawfully take, or unlawfully conceal any money, note, draft, bond, or security or any other property of value in the possession of any member bank or from any safe-deposit box in or adjacent to the premises of such bank, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof in

any district court of the United States, be imprisoned for not exceeding one year, or fined not more than \$5,000, or both, and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned, gratuity given, or property stolen, and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as a national-bank examiner.

"The provisions of this subsection shall apply to all public examiners and assistant examiners who examine member banks of the Federal reserve system, whether appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, by the Federal Reserve Board, by a Federal reserve agent, or by a Federal reserve bank, or appointed or elected under the laws of any State; but shall not apply to private examiners or assistant examiners employed only by a clearing house association or by the directors of a bank."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PATENTS FOR DISCOVERIES IN PLANTS

The bill (S. 4015) to provide for plant patents was announced as next in order.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] had an amendment to offer to this bill. I do not know whether it is pending or not.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I have consented to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. DILL. Has the amendment been offered?

Mr. TOWNSEND. The amendment was offered by the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. DILL. Has it been adopted?

Mr. TOWNSEND. It is on the table. There is no objection on my part to the amendment.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I want to say just a few words about this bill.

The bill proposes to extend the right to secure a patent to those who invent or develop new plants by what we would call grafting. They use a different term. They call it "asexual reproduction." I have been in very great doubt as to the wisdom of this legislation. The experience we have had with the monopolization of patents, on the granting of patents for inventions, raises grave doubt as to the wisdom of granting patents on new kinds of plants of a food-producing nature. On the other hand, the nurserymen and the various people engaged in the development of plant and food products are very anxious to have this bill passed.

I have some doubt about the constitutionality of patenting a new form of plant somebody may develop through the processes of nature, but I rather think I ought to resolve the doubts in favor of those who want the law. It may go to the courts if anyone desires to take it there.

Whether it will be possible for those who get patents on new plants and new food products produced by nature to monopolize them by agreements, as has been done as to some of the mechanical inventions, of course, I can not foresee.

Mr. CARAWAY. What is the thing they are going to patent?

Mr. DILL. This is simply an amendment to the patent laws, and the Senator will find by reading the bill that it provides for the securing of patents on new plants that are asexually reproduced, according to the language.

Mr. CARAWAY. I am curious to know. One is evolved gradually from the other?

Mr. DILL. Yes.

Mr. CARAWAY. At what stage do they fix their absolute right so that nobody else can further produce or benefit?

Mr. DILL. That would be decided by the Patent Office, I suppose, when the Patent Office determined that they had produced a plant sufficiently different. I have very grave doubts about the constitutionality of the provision.

Mr. CARAWAY. The practicability of it is questionable. When are we going to lay our hand on nature and say, "You can go only this way and that way?" How are we going to control it? Are we going to say to everybody, "You can not take this plant and further improve on it?"

Mr. DILL. How can we say, "For 17 years this plant is a product under control of the patentee?"

Mr. CARAWAY. Nobody may further improve it or touch it?

Mr. DILL. I will not say they could not improve it. They could not produce it without the consent of the man who developed it.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, I object to the present consideration of the bill until I can have time to consider it.

Mr. DILL. May I say that my reason for speaking was simply that the Senate might understand the remarkable kind of legislation it is. I do not want alone to take the responsibility of stopping the passage of the bill, for it may be that my

doubts are not justified; but I have felt that it is such a departure from anything we have ever done in the Senate that Senators ought to realize what kind of legislation it is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLACK. I object.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, before the Senator's objection is made I would like to offer an amendment and explain it while we have a good attendance of Senators. On page 3, after line 21, I desire to offer as an amendment to add a new section, as follows:

SEC. 5. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this act, no variety of plant which has been introduced to the public prior to the approval of this act shall be subject to patent.

It occurred to me from reading the bill that fruits or plants which had already been evolved and introduced to the public and were now on the market might be attempted to be covered by the patents, that some one might attempt to apply a patent to such a plant or fruit. I offer the amendment, and if the Senator from Alabama has no objection I should like to have the amendment considered and agreed to.

Mr. BLACK. I have no objection to the amendment, but I do object to the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the amendment is agreed to, and on objection of the Senator from Alabama the bill as amended will be passed over.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] if he will not withdraw his objection? The bill has been approved by practically all of the national agricultural and horticultural organizations representing the interests of millions of citizens. The widest publicity has been given to the bill through the press and otherwise. There has been but one objection to the bill, and that was voiced by a man from Tennessee. His objection is covered by the amendment just offered by the Senator from Tennessee and agreed to. This is a very important bill for agriculture and horticulture, and I sincerely hope the Senator from Alabama will permit it to pass.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, may I say to my friend from Delaware that I too wish to look into the bill? I have no disposition at this moment to interfere with its passage in due time, but I have had protests from people in my State about the bill and I wish to study them before I consent to the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over, and the clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 9 OF FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

The bill (H. R. 8877) to amend section 9 of the Federal reserve act, as amended, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the ninth paragraph of section 9 of the Federal reserve act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 328), as amended, be further amended by inserting therein, immediately before the proviso now contained therein, the following: "Provided, That the Federal Reserve Board, in its discretion and subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, may waive such six months' notice in individual cases and may permit any such State bank or trust company to withdraw from membership in a Federal reserve bank prior to the expiration of six months from the date of the written notice of its intention to withdraw."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXPENSES OF BANK EXAMINATIONS

The bill (S. 485) to amend section 9 of the Federal reserve act and section 5240 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the seventh paragraph of section 9 of the Federal reserve act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 326), is further amended by striking out the last sentence thereof and inserting the following:

"The expenses of all examinations, other than those made by State authorities, may, in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board, be assessed against the banks examined and, when so assessed, shall be paid by the banks examined. Copies of the reports of such examinations may, in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board, be furnished to the State authorities having supervision of such banks, to officers, directors, or receivers of such banks, and to any other proper persons."

SEC. 2. That section 5240, United States Revised Statutes, as amended by section 21 of the Federal reserve act, is further amended in the third paragraph thereof (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 483) by striking out the second sentence of such paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The expense of such examinations may, in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board, be assessed against the banks examined, and when so assessed, shall be paid by the banks examined."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3059) to provide for the advance planning and regulated construction of certain public works, for the stabilization of industry, and for the prevention of unemployment during periods of business depression; and the bill (S. 3061) to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to create a Department of Labor," approved March 4, 1913, were announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The two bills just announced having been made a special order for April 15, they will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 227) to amend the Senate rules so as to abolish proceedings in Committee of the Whole on bills, joint resolutions, and treaties was announced as next in order.

Mr. DILL. That likewise is a special order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1455) to amend the immigration act of 1924 in respect of quota preferences was announced as next in order.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, I would like to have an explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The author of the bill [Mr. METCALF] is not present.

Mr. NORBECK. Let it go over, then.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I was asked to report the bill. It provides that a very limited number of persons who have peculiar executive, administrative, or supervisory ability in connection with any industry—the propagation of plants, for instance, since we were just discussing such a bill—or some technical industry or some other industry which has been developed abroad, which has not been developed here, might, under certain conditions, be permitted to come here for the purpose of establishing that given industry in the United States. The bill is hedged about with the greatest care.

The committee and the Department of Labor had half a dozen hearings on the matter. It is made very clear that not more than two persons, exclusive of their wives, dependents, and children in each instance, may come in, and that under no circumstances should anybody come in under the bill if persons of like training or with equal knowledge could be found in the United States.

It was thought by the committee and by the Department of Labor that various industries in America which are now in their infancy, or which perhaps have not been developed here at all, might be established or aided by bringing such talent from abroad. It was with that thought in mind that the bill was prepared, worked over repeatedly, and finally there came forth a bill which received the unanimous consideration of the Committee on Immigration. For my part, I feel that it ought to pass.

Mr. NORBECK. The explanation is interesting, and I do not know that I would care to object to the passage of the bill. It seems to have merit. Can we not pass it over for the time being, as another immigration measure, now the unfinished business, will be debated for another day or two, and we shall be in a better position to take up this bill at a later time.

Mr. COPELAND. If the Senator feels that way, of course, I can not insist.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On request of the Senator from South Dakota, the bill will be passed over.

RELIEF OF MEMBERS OF NAVAL RESERVE FORCE

The bill (S. 548) for the relief of retired and transferred members of the Naval Reserve Force, Naval Reserve, and Marine Corps Reserve was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the assignments of provisional ranks, grades, or ratings heretofore made to members of the Naval Reserve Force or Marine Corps Reserve, including the assignments of higher provisional ranks, grades, or ratings than those first assigned, are hereby validated and shall be conclusive for all purposes from the dates of such assignments. The transfers to the retired list of all members of the Naval Reserve Force or Marine Corps Reserve heretofore made in the provisional ranks or grades held at the date of their retirement are hereby validated and shall be conclusive for all purposes.

SEC. 2. All transfers of enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps to the Fleet Naval Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve created by the acts of August 29, 1916, and February 28, 1925, and all transfers of

members of the Fleet Naval Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve to the retired list heretofore or hereafter made by the Navy Department shall be conclusive for all purposes, and all men so transferred shall, from date of transfer, be entitled to pay and allowances in accordance with their rank or rating and length of service as determined by the Navy Department at time of transfer.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS L. LINDLEY

The bill (S. 1696) for the relief of Frank B. Lindley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The bill had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments on page 1, line 4, to strike out "Frank B. Lindley, father of"; in line 5, after the word "Lindley," to insert the words "minor son of Frank B. Lindley"; and in line 8, to strike out the words "by his son Thomas L. Lindley," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Thomas L. Lindley, minor son of Frank B. Lindley, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 in full and final settlement of all claims against the Government because of the loss of his right hand, through the explosion of a 37-millimeter subcaliber shell at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., on June 9, 1929.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read, "A bill for the relief of Thomas L. Lindley, minor son of Frank B. Lindley."

MADDUX AIR LINES (INC.)

The bill (S. 1955) for the relief of the Maddux Air Lines (Inc.) was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Maddux Air Lines (Inc.), of Los Angeles, Calif., the sum of \$42,377.45 as reimbursement for loss by the destruction of its certain tri-motored Ford airplane bearing factory number 5-AT-10, license number NC 9636, destroyed near San Diego, Calif., on April 21, 1929, without fault on its part, through collision with an airplane belonging to the War Department of the United States, and then and there operated in a wrongful and negligent manner by Lieut. Howard Keefer, a United States pilot, then and there flying under orders and in line of duty.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

C. A. CHITWOOD

The bill (S. 2465) for the relief of C. A. Chitwood was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission shall be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to extend to C. A. Chitwood, former employee in the Forest Service, the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1906, as amended, compensation hereunder to commerce from and after the passage of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

C. L. BEARDSLEY

The bill (H. R. 1251) for the relief of C. L. Beardsley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The bill had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, to strike out "\$325" and insert in lieu thereof "\$162.50," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to C. L. Beardsley, of Rock Island, Ill., the sum of \$162.50. Such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of the loss at Wallace Field, Bettendorf, Iowa, on December 27, 1924, of personal property owned by the said C. L. Beardsley and contained in a frame building which, with its contents, was destroyed by fire while the Wallace Aero Co. was aiding a stranded Air Service officer to recondition his plane in order to enable him to return to his proper station.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

A. R. JOHNSTON

The bill (S. 2788) for the relief of A. R. Johnston was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to A. R. Johnston, member of the United States Assay Commission, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$120.76, being the amount expended by him for traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty from February 10, 1919, to February 16, 1919.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VIDA T. LAYMAN

The bill (S. 3665) for the relief of Vida T. Layman was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of Vida T. Layman for traveling expenses incurred by her in going from Arlington, Kans., to Southern Navajo Indian Agency, Ariz., and return in connection with her appointment as a teacher at the Indian agency, which was not consummated, and to allow in full and final settlement of said claim an amount not in excess of \$66.01. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$66.01 for the payment of such claim.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HUNTER P. MULFORD

The bill (S. 3301) for the relief of Hunter P. Mulford was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, the sum of \$150 to enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay such sum to Hunter P. Mulford, in full settlement of his claim for damages against the District for personal injuries and for damaging his automobile as the result of being struck by certain apparatus of the fire department of the District at Fourteenth and E Streets NW. on November 22, 1929.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

T. B. COWPER

The bill (S. 3664) for the relief of T. B. Cowper was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of T. B. Cowper for legal services rendered to the United States in connection with the extradition from Canada in May, 1929, of one "Red" Stevens, alias "Ife" Stevens, charged with a violation of the United States narcotic law at Buffalo, N. Y., and to allow in full and final settlement of said claim not to exceed the sum of \$175. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$175, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay said claim.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD CO.

The bill (S. 3666) for the relief of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be authorized and directed to allow the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, the sum of \$567.50 in payment of transportation charges on a shipment of 25 automobile truck bodies from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Boise, Idaho, on Government bill of lading No. WQ/A-1068213, issued March 26, 1921, by the Quartermaster General's office at Fort Bliss, Tex. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$567.50 for payment of the claim.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON

The bill (S. 670) for the relief of Charles E. Anderson was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay Charles E. Anderson, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$40 representing loss sustained by him in the purchase of horses for the United States Geological Survey in April, 1910.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MAKING UNITED STATES PARTY DEFENDANT

The bill (H. R. 980) to permit the United States to be made a party defendant in certain cases was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The bill had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the consent of the United States be, and it is hereby, given to be named a party in any suit which is now pending or which may hereafter be instituted in any State or Federal court or the courts of any Territory or of the District of Columbia for the foreclosure of a mortgage or lien upon any real estate for the purpose of securing an adjudication touching any lien or claim the United States may have on the premises involved.

SEC. 2. That in all suits or proceedings that may be instituted under this act in which the United States has been made a party, the process of the court shall be served upon the United States district attorney for the district within which suit may be or may have been instituted, whose duty it shall be to appear and defend the interest of the United States in said real estate.

SEC. 3. After the entry of final judgment or decree by the court in any suit or proceeding in which the United States has been made a party under the provisions of this act pursuant to a finding in the court that a lien exists in favor of the United States the effect of any sale which may thereafter be made by writ of execution or otherwise under the terms of the said judgment or decree, shall be the same, as to the discharge from the property sold of liens and encumbrances, and otherwise howsoever, as shall be provided by the law of the State within which such real estate may be situated in connection with such sales in the courts of that State, and the lien of the United States upon such property shall be subject to discharge from said property by such sale in the same manner as may be provided by the laws of such State as to other liens of a similar nature, and shall be relegated to the fund provided by such sale, subject only to such other liens and encumbrances as the court may find to be prior to the lien thereto.

SEC. 4. That upon the application of the Attorney General, the court in which any such suit may be pending may, for good cause, stay the sale of the property involved under any decree that may be entered in such suit, until the expiration of the next succeeding session of Congress.

SEC. 5. That no judgment for costs or other money judgment shall be rendered against the United States in any suit or proceeding which may be instituted under the provisions of this act, nor shall the United States be or become liable for the payment of the costs of any such suit or proceeding or any part thereof.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, perhaps a slight explanation will be in order. The bill is intended to allow the United States to be made a party defendant in actions to foreclose mortgages and other liens. The United States can not be sued without its consent and therefore, when it holds a lien against any property, it is next to impossible to get a foreclosure of a pre-existing mortgage or lien by reason of that situation. The matter has had the attention of both Houses for some years. In the last Congress the differences were adjusted and the conferees agreed upon a bill substantially that which is now recommended by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. The conference report was adopted by the Senate.

The House has again passed a bill substantially like that which was disagreed to by the Senate, and the Senate Committee on the Judiciary has substituted its bill which has heretofore twice been adopted by the Senate and which was at one time agreed to by the House conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIEN SEAMEN

The bill (S. 202) to provide for the deportation of certain alien seamen, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Alien seamen act of 1926."

SEC. 2. Every alien employed on board of any vessel arriving in the United States from any place outside thereof shall be examined by an immigration inspector to determine whether or not he (1) is a bona fide seaman, and (2) is an alien of the class described in section 7 of this act; and by a surgeon of the United States Public Health Service to determine (3) whether or not he is suffering with any of the disabilities or diseases specified in section 35 of the immigration act of 1917.

SEC. 3. Unless such alien was shipped in a port in continental United States prior to the passage of this act, then if it is found that such alien is not a bona fide seaman, he shall be regarded as an immigrant and immediately be ordered removed from the vessel to an immigration station; and the various provisions of this act and of the immigration laws applicable to immigrants shall be enforced in his case. From a decision holding such alien not to be a bona fide seaman the alien shall be entitled to appeal to the Secretary of Labor, and on the question of his admissibility as an immigrant he shall be entitled to appeal to said Secretary, except where exclusion is based upon grounds non-appellable under the immigration laws. If found inadmissible, such alien shall be deported, as a passenger, on a vessel other than that by which brought, at the expense of the vessel by which brought, and the vessel by which brought shall not be granted clearance until such expenses are paid or their payment satisfactorily guaranteed.

SEC. 4. If it is found that such alien is subject to exclusion under section 7 of this act, the inspector shall give immediately order to the master to remove such alien together with his effects and wages, if any, to an immigration station, and such alien shall then be deported in accordance with the provisions of said section 7.

SEC. 5. If it is found that, although a bona fide seaman, such alien is afflicted with any of the disabilities or diseases specified in section 35 of the immigration act of 1917, disposition shall be made of his case in accordance with the provisions of the act approved December 26, 1920, entitled "An act to provide for the treatment in hospital of diseased alien seamen."

SEC. 6. All vessels entering ports of the United States manned with crews the majority of which, exclusive of licensed officers, have been engaged and taken on at foreign ports shall, when departing from the United States ports, carry a crew of at least equal number, and any such vessel which fails to comply with this requirement shall be refused clearance: *Provided, however,* That such vessel shall not be required when departing to carry in the crew any person to fill the place made vacant by the death or hospitalization of any member of the incoming crew.

SEC. 7. No vessel shall, unless such vessel is in distress, bring into a port of the United States as a member of her crew any alien who if he were applying for admission to the United States as an immigrant would be subject to exclusion under subdivision (c) of section 13 of the immigration act of 1924, except that any ship of the merchant marine of any one of the countries, islands, dependencies, or colonies immigrants coming from which are excluded by the said provisions of law, shall be permitted to enter ports of the United States having on board in their crews aliens of said description who are natives of the particular country, island, dependency, or colony to the merchant marine of which such vessel belongs. Any alien seaman brought into a port of the United States in violation of this provision shall be excluded from admission or temporary landing and shall be deported, either to the place of shipment or to the country of his nativity, as a passenger, on a vessel other than that on which brought, at the expense of the vessel by which brought, and the vessel by which brought shall not be granted clearance until such expenses are paid or their payment satisfactorily guaranteed.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect on July 1, 1928.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

The bill (S. 4079) to amend section 4 of the Federal reserve act was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That that part of section 4 of the Federal reserve act as amended (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 303) which reads as follows, "No director of class B shall be an officer, director, or employee of any bank," be amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a comma and by adding the following words: "other than a mutual savings bank not having a capital stock represented by shares."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAUSE OF DECLINE OF COTTON PRICES IN 1926

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 149) which had been submitted by Mr. SHEPPARD, October 30 (calendar day of November 6), 1929, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby requested and directed to investigate through the grain futures administration the cause of the 1926 decline in cotton, ascertaining the amount of cotton futures sold in 1926, the amount of short selling when the drastic slump occurred, who did this short selling, and the effect of this heavy short selling on prices, and any further information which will enable the farmers to know the true state of conditions and the parties responsible for this decline; also to make a similar investigation for 1927 and 1928, giving the amount of short selling and the amount of public participation induced to take part in these futures and to ascertain whether or not the majority of the public lost or won on the deals, and to report this information to the Senate.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I send to the desk an amendment to the resolution, which I ask may be adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to insert after the date "1928," in line 10, the words "and 1929."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

INVESTIGATIONS OF COTTON GINNING

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3687) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct investigations of cotton ginning, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to investigate the ginning of cotton; to establish and maintain experimental ginning plants and laboratories; and to make such tests, demonstrations, and experiments, and such technical and scientific studies in relation to cotton ginning as he shall deem necessary and to publish the results thereof, with a view to developing improved ginning equipment and encouraging the use of improved methods, and he may cooperate with any department or agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District, or possession, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or any person, as he shall find to be necessary.

SEC. 2. That for the purposes of this act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and thereafter such sums as may be necessary.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL FOREST ADMINISTRATION

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3817) to facilitate and simplify national forest administration, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend not to exceed \$8,000 annually, out of any money appropriated for the improvement or protection of the national forests, for the fiscal year 1930 or for subsequent years, in the completion of water supply or sanitary systems costing in excess of the \$500 limitation as imposed by the act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1132).

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to reimburse owners of private property for damage or destruction thereof caused by employees of the United States in connection with the protection, administration, or improvement of the national forests, payment to be made from any funds appropriated for the protection, administration, and improvement of the national forests: *Provided*, That no payment in excess of \$500 shall be made on any such claim.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized in cases of emergency to incur such expenses as may be necessary in searching for persons lost in the national forests and in transporting persons seriously ill, injured, or who die within the national forests to the nearest place where the sick or injured person, or the body, may be transferred to interested parties or local authorities.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COAST GUARD VESSEL ON LAKE MICHIGAN

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4899) to provide for the construction of a vessel for the Coast Guard for rescue and assistance work on Lake Michigan, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to construct and equip one Coast Guard cutter, to be of appropriate design and construction suitable for service in assisting shipping on the waters of Lake Michigan: *Provided*, That the total cost of construction and of original equipment of said Coast Guard cutter shall not exceed the sum of \$650,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALE OF SHIPPING BOARD PROPERTY IN HOBOKEN, N. J.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2757) to authorize and direct the United States Shipping Board to sell certain property of the United States situated in the city of Hoboken, N. J., which has been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, I ask that this bill go over for the time being.

Mr. KEAN and Mr. COPELAND addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection to the consideration of the bill is made.

Mr. COPELAND. I wish the Senator from Nebraska might relent and let this bill be passed. It is a very important matter to the city of Hoboken, as the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN] can advise the Senator.

Mr. HOWELL. I should have no objection to having the bill taken up and considered later, but I merely wish an opportunity to look into it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. COPELAND subsequently said: Mr. President, I understand the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HOWELL] desires to suggest a very proper amendment to Senate bill 2757, and that, if the amendment he desires to offer may be accepted, the Senator from Nebraska is willing to withdraw his objection to the consideration of the bill. The amendment the Senator desires to offer is, I understand, in line 6, page 4, to strike out the words "or private."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to returning to the bill indicated by the Senator from New York?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2757) to authorize and direct the United States Shipping Board to sell certain property of the United States situated in the city of Hoboken, N. J., which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the United States Shipping Board is authorized for and on behalf of the United States to sell the right, title, and interest of the United States in the real property described in Schedule A appended to a proclamation of the President of the United States dated December 3, 1918, which was taken over by the United States by a proclamation of the President of the United States dated June 28, 1918, pursuant to the authority vested in him by the act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes," approved March 28, 1918. The property transferred to the Treasury Department by the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1929, shall not be sold under the provisions of this act.

There shall also be excluded a piece or parcel of land in said city contiguous to the east line of the present post-office site as transferred under the second deficiency act, 1929, fronting 25 feet along the north line of Newark Street and extending at that width in a northerly direction 175 feet; also a piece or parcel of land 25 feet wide on the northerly side of said post-office site and contiguous thereto, as extended herein, running westerly along the south side of First Street extended 225 feet, more or less, to the easterly side of River Street.

SEC. 2. Said property shall be sold, in whole or in part, at public or private competitive sale, for use and operation as piers or terminals, on such terms and conditions as said United States Shipping Board may prescribe, giving due consideration to the interests of the United States and to the development and maintenance of an adequate American merchant marine, but in no case for less than 25 per cent of the purchase price in cash, and payment of the balance of the purchase price, with interest at 5 per cent per annum, shall not be deferred more than five years from date of sale. The right is expressly granted said United States Shipping Board to reject any or all bids for any reason it may deem sufficient.

SEC. 3. The United States Shipping Board shall publish the terms of such sale, and the date and time, and the final date of filing bids, if by the acceptance of bids, at least once in each week during the four weeks preceding such sale, in the Jersey Observer, a daily newspaper printed and published in the city of Hoboken, N. J., in the Jersey Journal, a daily newspaper printed and published in the city of Jersey City, N. J., and in the Journal of Commerce, a daily newspaper printed and published in the city of New York, N. Y., and may publish such notice in such other newspapers or publications, or advertise said sale in such other manner as the United States Shipping Board deems most advisable as affording adequate notice of such sale.

SEC. 4. All sums received as a result of the sale of such property shall be deposited in the construction loan fund created by section 11 of the merchant marine act, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., supp. 3, title 46, sec. 870).

SEC. 5. The United States Shipping Board, in making said sale and the terms and conditions thereof, shall keep in view the policy and primary purposes declared in section 1, merchant marine act, 1920, and confirmed in section 1, merchant marine act, 1928.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, I move to amend the amendment, on page 4, line 6, after the word "public," to strike out the words "or private," and, after the words "Merchant Marine," in line 11, on the same page, to insert the words "in the case of equal bids."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, section 2, line 6, after the word "public," it is proposed to strike out the words "or private," and in line 11, after the words "Merchant Marine," to insert "in the case of equal bids," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 2. Said property shall be sold, in whole or in part, at public competitive sale, for use and operation as piers or terminals, on such terms and conditions as said United States Shipping Board may prescribe, giving due consideration to the interests of the United States and to the development and maintenance of an adequate American merchant marine, in the case of equal bids, but in no case for less than 25 per cent of the purchase price in cash and payment of the balance of the purchase price, with interest at 5 per cent per annum, shall not be deferred more than five years from date of sale. The right is expressly granted said United States Shipping Board to reject any or all bids for any reason it may deem sufficient.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the United States Shipping Board to sell certain property of the United States situated in the city of Hoboken, N. J."

MINING LOCATION IN NATIONAL FORESTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3774) to amend the United States mining law applicable to the national forests within the State of South Dakota, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, page 2, section 2, line 22, before the word "timber," to strike out the word "mature," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter mining locations made under the United States mining laws upon lands within the national forests in the State of South Dakota shall confer on the locator the right to occupy and use so much of the surface of the land covered by the location as may be reasonably necessary to carry on prospecting and mining, including the taking of mineral deposits and timber required by or in the mining operations, and no permit shall be required or charge made for such use or occupancy: *Provided, however,* That the cutting and removal of timber, except where clearing is necessary in connection with mining operations or to provide space for buildings or structures used in connection with mining operations, shall be conducted in accordance with the rules for timber cutting on adjoining national-forest land, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except under the national-forest rules and regulations, nor shall the locator prevent or obstruct other occupancy of the surface or use of surface resources under authority of national-forest regulations, or permits issued thereunder, if such occupancy or use is not in conflict with mineral development.

SEC. 2. That hereafter all patents issued under the United States mining laws affecting lands within the national forests within the State of South Dakota shall convey title to the mineral deposits within the claim, together with the right to cut and remove so much of the timber therefrom as may be needed in extracting and removing the mineral deposits, if the timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by the national-forest rules and regulations, but each patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except under the rules and regulations of the Forest Service.

SEC. 3. That valid mining claims within the national forests in the State of South Dakota existing on the date of enactment of this act, and thereafter maintained in compliance with the law under which they were initiated and the laws of the State of South Dakota, may be perfected under this act, or under the law under which they were initiated, as the claimant may desire.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1928

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 9553) to amend sections 401, 402, and 404 of the merchant marine act, 1928, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 401 of title 4, merchant marine act, 1928 (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 891e; 45 Stat. L., pt. 1, p. 692), is amended by striking out the words in parenthesis "exclusive of ports in the Dominion of Canada other than ports in Nova Scotia."

SEC. 2. Section 402 of said act (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 891f; 45 Stat. L., pt. 1, p. 692) is amended by striking out the words in parenthesis "exclusive of ports in the Dominion of Canada other than ports in Nova Scotia," and by adding, after the words "volume of mail," the words "and commerce."

SEC. 3. Section 404 of said act (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 891h; 45 Stat. L., pt. 1, p. 693) is amended by striking out the words in parenthesis "exclusive of ports in the Dominion of Canada other than ports in Nova Scotia."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 255) for the promotion of the health and welfare of mothers and infants, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, this bill, and Order of Business 371, being the bill (S. 3060) to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the State in the promotion of such system, and for other purposes, I desire to go over, at the request of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM], who is temporarily absent from the Chamber.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills will be passed over.

ADDITION TO HOT SPRINGS RESERVE, WYO.

The bill (H. R. 9562) to authorize an appropriation for purchasing 20 acres for addition to the Hot Springs Reserve on the Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyo., was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated from funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of the Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyo., the sum of \$500 to be expended in purchasing 20 acres of land for addition to the Hot Springs Reserve, title thereto to be taken in the name of the United States of America in trust for said Indians.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CREATION OF A NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SYSTEM

The bill (S. 3060) to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such system, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, may I inquire who objected to the consideration of Senate bill 3060?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] asked that the bill go over at the request of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM].

WAHPETON BANDS OF SIOUX INDIANS

The bill (S. 1372) authorizing an appropriation for payment of claims of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands of Sioux Indians was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHEELER. I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

SURRENDER OF TRUST POWERS BY NATIONAL BANKS

The bill (S. 3627) to amend the Federal reserve act so as to enable national banks voluntarily to surrender the right to exercise trust powers and to relieve themselves of the necessity of complying with the laws governing banks exercising such powers, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, unless the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency shall explain the bill, I will have to ask that it go over.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, this is a bill that has been sent down by the Federal Reserve Board. They have asked for its passage. It merely waives the period of six months' notice that a bank must now give in order to abandon the exercise of trust powers. The bill will leave it discretionary with the Federal Reserve Board as to whether or not it will allow a bank to surrender such functions without the six months' notice now required by law. That is all there is to it.

Mr. BLEASE. Does it apply to national banks?

Mr. NORBECK. This has reference to national banks.

Mr. COUZENS. It has reference to all banks in the Federal reserve system?

Mr. NORBECK. No; it is limited to national banks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLEASE. I object.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I wonder if my friend from South Carolina will not withdraw his objection? Some banks have taken over trust powers, but have found that their facilities are not equal to the task. It is a very important branch of the banking business, and I can see how it would be wise to leave the discretion proposed by the bill in the Federal Reserve Board. A bank can not, under the bill, divest itself of such powers after having once assumed them without the knowledge and consent of the board. The reasons for the proposed legislation are amply set forth in the report, and, as I view this particular matter, it is in the interest of the public that the bill should be passed. When a bank assumes to act as trustee or to carry on trust work, it involves a tremendously important fiduciary relationship, which ought not to be undertaken except in the most solemn way; but when it has been once undertaken, and the bank finds for any reason to be wise that it should not continue to exercise such functions, I think it is a very proper thing that the Federal Reserve Board should be permitted to release the bank from the obligation to carry on such work.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, when will this proposed act go into effect?

Mr. COPELAND. It will take effect immediately after its passage.

Mr. BLEASE. What about a bank that is now in the hands of a receiver, would this bill relieve it of any responsibility?

Mr. COPELAND. Oh, no; not at all. Furthermore, the bill covers the very point the Senator has in mind, where it says, beginning in line 7, page 2:

Upon receipt of such a resolution—

That is, that the bank desires to be relieved of its trust functions—

the Federal Reserve Board, after satisfying itself that such bank has been relieved in accordance with State law of all duties as trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, committee of estates of lunatics or other fiduciary, under court, private, or other appointments previously accepted—

Then it will be in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board to relieve such bank of its trust powers.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I have not had an opportunity to read the bill, and that is one reason I objected. There is a situation in my State with which I did not want this bill to interfere.

Mr. COPELAND. I am confident that the bill will not affect any situation which may exist in the State of the Senator from South Carolina.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina withdraw his objection?

Mr. BLEASE. Yes, sir.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (k) of section 11 of the Federal reserve act (subsection (k) of sec. 248, U. S. C., title 12), as amended, be further amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph reading as follows:

"Any national banking association desiring to surrender its right to exercise the powers granted under this subsection, in order to relieve itself from the necessity of complying with the requirements of this subsection, or to have returned to it any securities which it may have deposited with the State authorities for the protection of private or court trusts, or for any other purpose, may file with the Federal Reserve Board a certified copy of a resolution of its board of directors signifying such desire. Upon receipt of such a resolution, the Federal Reserve Board, after satisfying itself that such bank has been relieved in accordance with State law of all duties as trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, committee of estates of lunatics or other fiduciary, under court, private, or other appointments previously accepted under authority of this subsection, may, in its discretion, issue to such bank a certificate certifying that such bank is no longer authorized to exercise the powers granted by this subsection. Upon the issuance of such a certificate by the Federal Reserve Board, such bank (1) shall no longer be subject to the provisions of this subsection or the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board made pursuant thereto, (2) shall be entitled to have returned to it any securities which it may have deposited with the State authorities for the protection of private or court trusts, and (3) shall not exercise thereafter any of the powers granted by this subsection without first applying for and obtaining a new permit to exercise such

powers pursuant to the provisions of this subsection. The Federal Reserve Board is authorized and empowered to promulgate such regulations as it may deem necessary to enforce compliance with the provisions of this subsection and the proper exercise of the powers granted therein."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BUCK CREEK OIL CO.

The bill (S. 3284) for the relief of the Buck Creek Oil Co. was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The bill had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment, on page 1, after line 2, to strike out:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount paid as rentals and royalties, over and above the amounts due under the law and regulations, in connection with oil and gas leases, Cheyenne, Wyo., Serial No. 036291, executed December 24, 1927, for the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 5, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 7, and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 8, all in township 35 north, range 65 west of the sixth principal meridian, Wyoming.

SEC. 2. That upon receipt of certificate from the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in the preceding section, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to make payment of the amounts so certified, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue his warrant in settlement thereof.

And insert:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Buck Creek Oil Co., a Wyoming corporation, such amount as may be necessary, not in excess of \$2,903.08, in reimbursement of amount paid as rentals and royalties, over and above the amounts due under the law and regulations, in connection with oil and gas lease, Cheyenne, Wyo., Serial No. 036291, executed December 24, 1927, for the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 5, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 7, and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 8, all in township 35 north, range 65 west of the sixth principal meridian, Wyoming.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TREE-PLANTING OPERATIONS ON NATIONAL FORESTS

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3531) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to enlarge tree-planting operations on national forests east of the Rocky Mountains, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment, on page 1, after line 2, to strike out:

That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to establish forest-tree nurseries and do all other things needful in preparation for planting on national forests east of the one hundred and second meridian of longitude on the scale possible under the appropriations authorized by this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be deemed to restrict the authority of the said Secretary under other authority of law.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, \$150,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, \$300,000; and for each fiscal year thereafter, \$400,000, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and operate nurseries, to collect or to purchase tree seed or young trees, to plant trees, and to do all other things necessary for reforestation by planting or seeding national forests east of the one hundred and second meridian of longitude and for the additional protection, care, and improvement of the resulting plantations or young growth.

And insert:

That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to establish forest-tree nurseries and do all other things needful in preparation for planting on national forests on the scale possible under the appropriations authorized by this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be deemed to restrict the authority of the said Secretary under other authority of law.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, not to exceed \$300,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, not to exceed \$450,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, not to exceed \$600,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, not to exceed \$1,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, not to exceed \$1,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, not to exceed \$2,000,000; and for each fiscal year thereafter such amounts as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture

to establish and operate nurseries, to collect or to purchase tree seed or young trees, to plant trees, and to do all other things necessary for reforestation by planting or seeding on national forests, and for the additional protection, care, and improvement of the resulting plantations or young growth.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to establish forest-tree nurseries and do all other things needful in preparation for planting on national forests on the scale possible under the appropriations authorized by this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be deemed to restrict the authority of the said Secretary under other authority of law.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, not to exceed \$300,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, not to exceed \$450,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, not to exceed \$600,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, not to exceed \$1,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, not to exceed \$1,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, not to exceed \$2,000,000; and for each fiscal year thereafter such amounts as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and operate nurseries, to collect or to purchase tree seed or young trees, to plant trees, and to do all other things necessary for reforestation by planting or seeding on national forests, and for the additional protection, care, and improvement of the resulting plantations or young growth.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture may, when in his judgment such action will be in public interest, require deposits from purchasers of national-forest timber to cover the cost to the United States of planting, including the production or purchase of young trees, or of sowing with tree seeds, including the collection or purchase of such seeds, national-forest lands cut over in timber sales, or the costs of cutting, destroying, or otherwise removing undesirable trees or other growth on such areas to improve the future stand of timber; such deposits shall be covered into the Treasury and shall constitute a special fund, which is hereby appropriated and made available until expended, to cover the cost to the United States of such work as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct and for refunds to depositors of amounts found by the Secretary of Agriculture not to be due the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to enlarge tree-planting operations on national forests, and for other purposes."

EDWARD C. DUNLAP

The bill (S. 328) for the relief of Edward C. Dunlap was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to extend to Edward C. Dunlap, on account of injuries sustained on January 25, 1909, while employed by the Reclamation Service in the construction of the Gunnison Tunnel, the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, without regard to the time of the filing of his claim for such benefits.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNA FACEINA

The bill (S. 968) for the relief of Anna Faceina was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Anna Faceina, of New York City, the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement against the Government, as compensation for injuries sustained when run down by a United States mail wagon on August 20, 1920.

SEC. 2. That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 3 per cent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered or advances made in connection with said claim. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3619) to reorganize the Federal Power Commission was announced as next in order.

Mr. COUZENS. I ask that that bill may go over in conformity with the program which has been arranged.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

NAMING OF PEAK IN HONOR OF CARL BEN EIELSON

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 155) to provide for the naming of a prominent mountain or peak within the boundaries of Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, in honor of Carl Ben Eielson, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That a mountain or peak, unofficially known as Copper Mountain, located at the headwaters of the Mount McKinley River, lying in a northeasterly direction from Mount McKinley in the Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, is hereby permanently named Mount Eielson in honor of the pioneer work in aviation performed in Alaska and the North by Carl Ben Eielson.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

The bill (S. 3960) to provide for the extension of the boundary limits of the proposed Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the establishment of which is authorized by the act approved May 22, 1926 (44 Stat. 616), was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the boundary limits of the tract of land in the Great Smoky Mountains in the States of North Carolina and Tennessee, recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in his report of April 14, 1926, for the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, be, and the same are hereby, extended to include lands adjacent to the east boundary as defined in said report to a line approximately as follows:

From a point on top of the Balsam Mountains at the boundary of Swain and Haywood Counties just north of Black Camp Gap; thence following east the top of the mountain range to Jonathan Knob and Hemphill Bald; thence along top of ridge through Camp Gap to Bent Knee Knob; thence following the main ridge to Cataloochee Creek to a point on the boundary of the area described in report of the Secretary of the Interior of April 14, 1926; and the lands within said boundary extension, or any part thereof, may be accepted on behalf of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 22, 1926, for inclusion in the area to be known as the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK

The bill (H. R. 5619) to authorize the exchange of certain land now within the Lassen Volcanic National Park for certain private lands adjoining the park and to adjust the park boundary accordingly, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept on behalf of the United States, for inclusion in the Lassen Volcanic National Park, fee-simple title to the tract of land containing 10 acres, now adjoining said park, and described as the west half west half northwest quarter northeast quarter section 30, township 30 north, range 6 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, and in exchange therefor is authorized and empowered to patent to the owner of said land 10 acres of land now within said park and described as the southwest quarter northeast quarter northeast quarter section 30, township 30 north, range 6 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian: *Provided*, That the land acquired by the United States under this act shall, upon acceptance of title, become and be a part of the Lassen Volcanic National Park and subject to all laws and regulations relating to the lands therein, and the land exchanged therefor shall, upon issuance of patent, be excluded from the park.

SEC. 2. The provisions of the act of June 10, 1920, entitled "An act to create a Federal Power Commission, to provide for the improvement of navigation, the development of water power, the use of the public lands in relation thereto, and to repeal section 18 of the rivers and harbors appropriation act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," shall not apply to or extend over the land acquired for inclusion in the Lassen Volcanic National Park in accordance with the provisions of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WAREHOUSES IN NATIONAL PARKS

The bill (H. R. 6121) to authorize the maintenance of central warehouses in national parks and national monuments and authorizing appropriations for the purchase of supplies and materials to be kept in said warehouses, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior, in his administration of the national parks and national monuments, is authorized to maintain central warehouses at said parks and monuments, and appropriations made for the administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of the said parks and monuments shall be available for the purchase of supplies and materials to be kept in said central warehouses for distribution at cost, including transportation and handling, to projects under specific appropriations, and transfers between the various appropriations made for the national parks and national monuments are hereby authorized for the purpose of charging the cost of supplies and materials, including transportation and handling, drawn from central warehouses maintained under this authority to the particular appropriation benefited; and such supplies and materials as remain therein at the end of any fiscal year shall be continuously available for issuance during subsequent fiscal years and to be charged for by such transfers of funds between appropriations made for the administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of said parks and monuments for the fiscal year then current without decreasing in any way the appropriations made for that fiscal year: *Provided,* That supplies and materials shall not be purchased solely for the purpose of increasing the value of storehouse stock beyond reasonable requirements for any current fiscal year.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DESERT-LAND ENTRIES IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIF.

The bill (H. R. 6809) to exempt from cancellation certain desert-land entries in Riverside County, Calif., was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That no desert-land entry heretofore made in good faith under the public land laws for lands in townships 4 and 5 south, range 15 east; townships 4 and 5 south, range 16 east; townships 4, 5, and 6 south, range 17 east; townships 5, 6, and 7 south, range 18 east; townships 6 and 7 south, range 19 east; townships 6 and 7 south, range 20 east; townships 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 south, range 21 east; townships 5, 6, and sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, and 19, township 7 south, range 22 east; township 5 south, range 23 east, San Bernardino meridian, in Riverside County, State of California, shall be canceled prior to May 1, 1933, because of failure on the part of the entrymen to make any annual or final proof falling due upon any such entry prior to said date. The requirements of law as to annual assessments and final proof shall become operative from said date as though no suspension had been made. If the said entrymen are unable to procure water to irrigate the said lands above described through no fault of theirs, after using due diligence, or the legal questions as to their right to divert or impound water for the irrigation of said lands are still pending and undetermined by said May 1, 1933, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to grant a further extension for an additional period of not exceeding five years.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

The bill (H. R. 9183) to provide for the exercise of sole and exclusive jurisdiction by the United States over the Hawaii National Park in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter sole and exclusive jurisdiction shall be exercised by the United States over the territory which is now or may hereafter be included in the Hawaii National Park in the Territory of Hawaii, saving, however, to the Territory of Hawaii the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed outside of said park, and saving further to the Territory of Hawaii the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises, and property on the lands included in said park. All the laws applicable to places under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall have force and effect in said park. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in said park shall be subject to the same laws as refugees from justice found in the Territory of Hawaii.

SEC. 2. That the District Court of the United States in and for the Territory of Hawaii shall have jurisdiction of all offenses committed within the boundaries of said park.

SEC. 3. That if any offense shall be committed in the Hawaii National Park, which offense is not prohibited or the punishment for which is

not specifically provided for by any law of the United States, the offender shall be subject to the same punishment as the laws of the Territory of Hawaii in force at the time of the commission of the offense may provide for a like offense in said Territory and no subsequent repeal of any such law of the Territory of Hawaii shall affect any prosecution for said offense committed within said park.

SEC. 4. That all hunting or the killing, wounding, or capturing at any time of any wild bird or animal, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting personal injury, is prohibited within the limits of said park; nor shall any fish be taken out of the waters of the park in any other way than by hook and line, and then only at such seasons and in such times and manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such general rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the management and care of the park and for the protection of the property therein, especially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park, and for the protection of the animals and birds in the park from capture or destruction, and to prevent their being frightened or driven from the park; and he shall make rules and regulations governing the taking of fish from the streams or lakes in the park. Possession within said park of the dead bodies, or any part thereof, of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this act. Any person or persons, or stage or express company, or railway company, who knows or has reason to believe that they were taken or killed contrary to the provisions of this act, and who receives for transportation any of said animals, birds, or fish so killed, caught, or taken, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or any rule or regulation that may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the management and care of the park or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of timber, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park, or for the protection of the animals, birds, or fish in the park, or who shall within said park willfully commit any damage, injury, or spoliation to or upon any building, fence, hedge, gate, guidepost, tree, wood, underwood, timber, garden, crops, vegetables, plants, land, springs, natural curiosities, or other matter or thing growing or being thereon or situated therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

SEC. 5. That all guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons within said park limits when engaged in killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such wild beasts, birds, or animals shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers in said park and held pending the prosecution of any person or persons arrested under charge of violating the provisions of this act, and upon conviction under this act of such person or persons using said guns, traps, teams, horses, or other means of transportation, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to the other punishment provided in this act. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 6. That upon the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior of a qualified candidate the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii shall appoint a commissioner who shall reside in the park and who shall have jurisdiction to hear and act upon all complaints made of any violations of law or of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish, and objects of interest therein, and for other purposes, authorized by this act.

Such commissioner shall have power, upon sworn information, to issue process in the name of the United States for the arrest of any person charged with the commission of any misdemeanor, or charged with a violation of the rules and regulations, or with a violation of any of the provisions of this act prescribed for the government of said park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in said park, and to try the person so charged, and, if found guilty, to impose punishment and to adjudge the forfeiture prescribed.

In all cases of conviction an appeal shall lie from the judgment of said commissioner to the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii, and the United States district court in said district shall prescribe the rules of procedure and practice for said commissioner in the trial of cases and for appeal to said United States district court.

SEC. 7. That such commissioner shall also have power to issue process as hereinbefore provided for the arrest of any person charged with the commission within said boundaries of any criminal offense not covered by the provisions of section 4 of this act, to hear the evidence introduced, and if he is of opinion that probable cause is shown for holding the person so charged for trial shall cause such person to be safely conveyed to a secure place of confinement within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii, and certify a

transcript of the record of his proceedings and the testimony in the case to said court, which court shall have jurisdiction of the case: *Provided*, That the said commissioner shall grant bail in all cases bailable under the laws of the United States or of said Territory.

SEC. 8. That all process issued by the commissioner shall be directed to the marshal of the United States for the district of Hawaii, but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the arrest by any officer or employee of the Government or any person employed by the United States in the policing of said reservation within said boundaries without process of any person taken in the act of violating the law or this act or the regulations prescribed by the said Secretary as aforesaid.

SEC. 9. That the commissioner provided for in this act shall be paid an annual salary as appropriated for by Congress, payable quarterly: *Provided*, That the said commissioner shall reside within exterior boundaries of said Hawaii National Park at a place to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That all fees, costs, and expenses collected by the commissioner shall be disposed of as provided in section 11 of this act.

SEC. 10. That all fees, costs, and expenses arising in cases under this act and properly chargeable to the United States shall be certified, approved, and paid as are like fees, costs, and expenses in the courts of the United States.

SEC. 11. That all fines and costs imposed and collected shall be deposited by said commissioner of the United States, or the marshal of the United States collecting the same, with the clerk of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii.

SEC. 12. That the Secretary of the Interior shall notify, in writing, the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii of the passage and approval of this act and of the fact that the United States assumes police jurisdiction over said park.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DAVID M'D. SHEARER

The bill (S. 3836) for the relief of David McD. Shearer was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the claim of David McD. Shearer for compensation for the adoption and use by the Government of the United States of certain inventions relating to reinforced-concrete revetment and construction and laying of same, made by said David McD. Shearer, and for which letters patent of the United States, Nos. 1173879, 1173880, and 1229152 were issued to him, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, which court is hereby vested with jurisdiction in the premises, and whose duty it shall be to hear and determine any statute limiting the time within which such an action may be brought to the contrary notwithstanding, first, whether the said David McD. Shearer was the first, original, and sole inventor of the inventions described in said letters patent or any of them; and if said court shall find that he was such first, original, and sole inventor of any of the same, then to determine, second, what amount of compensation, if any, he is justly entitled to receive from the United States for the use of his said inventions or any of them, either before or since the date of said letters patent, up to the time of adjudication. The Court of Claims shall ascertain whether or not it is to the interest of the Government of the United States to use such patents, or any of them, after the date of said adjudication and, if it shall find that the said David McD. Shearer was the first, original, and sole inventor of said inventions and that it is to the interest of the Government of the United States to use said inventions, or any of them, after such adjudication, the Court of Claims shall render such judgment as will assure a full and entire transfer of said patents or such of them as should be so transferred and shall award to the said David McD. Shearer such compensation therefor as shall represent the value of the patent or patents awarded to the Government of the United States. In determining whether or not said David McD. Shearer is entitled to compensation and the amount of compensation, if any, for the use of said inventions and transfer of said patents, the court shall take into consideration, if and so far as the facts may warrant, the facts, if proved, that while said David McD. Shearer was engaged in perfecting the invention he was in the service of the United States as a junior engineer superintendent in charge of willow bank revetment construction under the Mississippi River Commission, and whether and, if at all, to what extent said inventions or any of them were discovered or developed during the working hours of his Government service, and to what extent his said inventions for protection of river channels and banks differ from the methods previously used, in material, method of laying, permanency, and value, and whether, if at all, to what extent the expense of making experiments, trials, and tests for the purpose of perfecting said inventions was paid by the United States, and if any such expense was incurred by the United States, whether and, if at all, to what extent the United States received compensation for such expense.

Either party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States upon any such question where appeals now lie in other cases, arising

during the progress of the hearing of said claim, and from any judgment in said case, at any time within 90 days after the rendition thereof; and any judgment rendered in favor of the claimant shall be paid in the same manner as other judgments of said Court of Claims; and the payment of such judgment shall vest the full and absolute right to said patents, and each of them, in the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PILGRIMAGE OF GOLD-STAR MOTHERS

The bill (H. R. 4138) to amend the act of March 2, 1929, entitled "An act to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries" was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, on page 1, after line 2, to strike out:

That the act of March 2, 1929, entitled "An act to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries," be, and is hereby, amended to authorize the Secretary of War to arrange for pilgrimages to cemeteries in Europe by mothers and widows of those members of the military or naval forces of the United States who died in the military or naval service at any time between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1921, wherein death and burial of the member occurred at sea or wherein the death of the member occurred at sea or overseas, but whose place of interment is unknown, the same as is provided in the case of mothers and widows of members of said forces whose remains are now interred in identified graves in cemeteries in Europe, at the expense of the United States and under the conditions set forth in section 2 of said act.

And insert:

That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries," approved March 2, 1929, is hereby amended to read as follows: "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to arrange for pilgrimages to cemeteries or to identified graves in Europe by mothers and widows of members of the military or naval forces of the United States who died in the military or naval service at any time between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1921, and whose remains are now interred in such cemeteries or identified graves. Such pilgrimages shall be made at the expense of the United States under the conditions set forth in section 2."

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the entitled "An act to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries," approved March 2, 1929, is hereby amended to read as follows: "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to arrange for pilgrimages to cemeteries or to identified graves in Europe by mothers and widows of members of the military or naval forces of the United States who died in the military or naval service at any time between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1921, and whose remains are now interred in such cemeteries or identified graves. Such pilgrimages shall be made at the expense of the United States under the conditions set forth in section 2."

SEC. 2. That paragraph (b) of section 2 be, and is hereby, amended to consist of only the following, to wit: "Upon acceptance of the invitation the mother or widow shall be entitled to make one such pilgrimage at Government expense."

SEC. 3. That paragraph (a), section 4, be amended to read as follows: "The term 'mother' means mother, stepmother, mother through adoption, or any woman who stood in loco parentis to the deceased member of the military or naval forces for a period of not less than five years at any time prior to the soldier, sailor, or marine becoming 18 years of age."

The amendment was agreed to.

MR. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I merely wish the RECORD to show that the bill as now framed conforms with the criticism that I submitted against it a week ago, and I am very happy to have it passed in its present form.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8527) to amend the act entitled "An act to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in the

cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries," approved March 2, 1929, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph (e) of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries," approved March 2, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1508), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"(e) The pilgrimages shall be by the shortest practicable route and for the shortest practicable time, to be designated by the Secretary of War. No mother or widow shall be provided for at Government expense in Europe for a longer period than two weeks from the time of disembarkation in Europe to the time of reembarkation in Europe, except in case of illness or other unavoidable cause. In the event of the death of a mother or widow while engaged upon the pilgrimage herein provided for the United States shall pay the cost of preparation of the body for burial (including the cost of a suitable casket) and transportation of same with escort to the home of the deceased. In the case of any mother or widow willfully failing to continue the pilgrimage of her particular group the United States shall not incur or be subject to any expense with regard to her pilgrimage after such failure."

SEC. 2. That section 3 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding two new paragraphs, as follows:

"(a) In carrying into effect the provisions of this act the Secretary of War is authorized to do all things necessary to accomplish the purpose prescribed, by contract or otherwise, with or without advertising, including the engagement by contract or otherwise of such personal services as may be necessary without regard to civil-service requirements and restriction of laws governing the employment and compensation of employees of the United States, and to detail for duty in connection with the pilgrimage such officers of the Army of the United States for such time as may be necessary without regard to existing laws and regulations governing the detail of officers. Any appropriations for carrying this act into effect shall be available for the payment in advance of such per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence and other traveling expenses as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War for the travel of pilgrims and for the payment of mileage, reimbursement of actual traveling expenses or per diem in lieu thereof, as authorized by law, to officers of the Army, and pay and traveling expenses of civilian employees, including civilian employees of the War Department who may be temporarily detailed for this service.

"(b) The Secretary of War may detail to active duty in connection with the execution of the provisions of this act and any amendments thereto Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, United States Army, retired, who, while on such active duty, shall receive the full pay and allowances of a major general on the active list, notwithstanding existing laws relative to the pay of officers of the Army."

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, this bill is different from the one which was just passed.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT, ARIZ.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6874) to authorize exchanges of lands with owners of private-land holdings within the Petrified Forest National Monument, Ariz., which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment, on page 2, line 10, after the word "lands," to insert the words "located outside the exterior boundaries of the said monument," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of eliminating private holdings of land within the Petrified Forest National Monument, Ariz., is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to obtain for the United States the complete title to any or all of the lands held in private ownership within the boundaries of the Petrified Forest National Monument, Ariz., as now or as may be hereafter defined, by accepting from the owners of such privately owned lands complete relinquishment thereof and by granting and patenting to such owners, in exchange therefor, in each instance, like public lands of equal value situated in Navajo and/or Apache Counties in the State of Arizona, after due notice of the proposed exchange has been given by publication for not less than 30 days in the counties where the lands proposed to be exchanged or taken in exchange are located: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall, on application or otherwise, designate public lands located outside the exterior boundaries of the said monument subject to exchange under this act which are, in his opinion, chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops, do not contain merchantable timber, are not susceptible of irrigation from any known source of water supply, and are of character similar to the privately owned lands offered in exchange.

SEC. 2. That the value of all patented lands within said monument offered for exchange, and the value of the lands of the United States to be given in exchange therefor, shall be ascertained in such manner

as the Secretary of the Interior may direct; and the owners of such privately owned lands within said monument shall, before any exchange is effective, furnish the Secretary of the Interior evidence satisfactory to him of title to the patented lands offered in exchange; and lands conveyed to the United States under this act shall be and remain a part of the Petrified Forest National Monument.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEAD ENTRYMEN IN WYOMING

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2189) for the relief of certain stock-raising homestead entrymen in the State of Wyoming, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to permit the persons named in section 2 of this act, whose homestead entries for lands in the Salt Creek Oil Field, Natrona County, Wyo., were canceled after residence had been established and improvements made and who had complied with the provisions of the applicable law as to residence and improvements upon said entries, to exercise their homestead rights on any public lands in the State of Wyoming subject to entry under the homestead laws, and in connection with final proofs upon the lands so entered, to credit the entrymen with residence performed and improvements made upon their said original canceled entries: *Provided, however*, That all selections or entries authorized herein shall be made within two years from the date of the approval of this act.

SEC. 2. The following persons shall be entitled to the benefit of this act: Lewis M. Brown (former application No. 024868, Douglas, Wyo., series); Robert Wheeler (former application No. 024886, Douglas, Wyo., series); Armin H. Ziehlendorff (former application No. 024888, Douglas, Wyo., series); James L. Brown (former application No. 025254, Douglas, Wyo., series); Rex Snyder (former application No. 027064, Douglas, Wyo., series); Tom Bales (former application No. 025137, Douglas, Wyo., series); David Roy Shidler (former application No. 026919 and 026920, Douglas, Wyo., series); and Claude Collett (former application No. 024870, Douglas, Wyo., series).

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of certain homestead entrymen in the State of Wyoming."

VALIDATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LAND ENTRIES

The bill (S. 3477) validating certain applications for and entries of public lands, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The bill had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with amendments. The first amendment was, on page 2, after line 12, to insert:

Stock-raising homestead entries, Cheyenne, Wyo., Nos. 044849 and 045077, made by Edwin M. Ballinger on November 8, 1924, and September 8, 1926, respectively, for lots 3 and 4, section 11, south half of the southwest quarter, northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and lot 6, section 12, and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 13, township 51 north, range 103 west, sixth principal meridian.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 6, to insert:

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the final proof submitted by Orange A. Roode on January 15, 1929, in support of his additional stock-raising homestead entry, Buffalo, Wyo., No. 017490, made on November 15, 1923, for the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 19, township 55 north, range 81 west, sixth principal meridian, upon payment therefor at the rate of \$1.25 per acre.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to exchange, under the provisions of section 44 of the act of Congress approved May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. L. 636), lots one and two, and south half of the northeast quarter, section 5, township 30 north, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian, for east half of the southeast quarter, section 24, township 30 north, range 31 east, and lots two, three, and four, section 19, township 30 north, range 32 east, Montana principal meridian, and issue to James Kennedy, an unrestricted patent therefor.

Sec. 10. That stock-raising homestead entry, Cheyenne, Wyo., No. 041699, made by Warren F. Deuel on January 15, 1926, for the southwest quarter, south half of southeast quarter, section 13, and north half of northeast quarter, section 24, township 38 north, range 66 west, sixth principal meridian, be, and the same is hereby, validated.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN WYOMING AND IDAHO

The bill (S. 2865) granting the consent of Congress to compact or agreements between the States of Wyoming and Idaho with respect to the boundary line between said States was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the States of Wyoming and Idaho to negotiate and enter into compacts or agreements with respect to the boundary line between said States.

Sec. 2. Such consent is given upon condition that a representative of the United States from the Department of the Interior, to be appointed by the President, shall participate in the negotiations and shall make report to Congress of the proceedings and of any compact or agreement entered into. Other than the compensation and expenses of such representative the United States shall not be liable for any expenses in connection with such negotiations, compact, or agreement.

Sec. 3. No such compact or agreement shall be binding or obligatory upon either of such States unless and until it has been approved by the legislature of each of such States and by the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 4. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is herewith expressly reserved.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BOUNDARIES OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

The bill (H. R. 3568) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to revise the north, northeast, and east boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park in the States of Montana and Wyoming, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1929, being Public Act No. 888 of the Seventieth Congress, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL PARKS

The bill (S. 195) to facilitate the administration of the national parks by the United States Department of the Interior, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with amendments, on page 2, at the end of line 4, to insert "Provided, That he may authorize not to exceed 10 cents per mile for an automobile used in localities where poor road conditions or high cost of motor supplies prevail and he finds that the average cost to the operator is in excess of 7 cents per mile: *Provided further*, That he may authorize the payment of toll and ferry charges, storage, and towage for such automobiles in addition to mileage allowances"; to strike out all of section 3, in the following words: "That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to contract for services or other accommodations provided in the national parks and national monuments for the public under contract with the Department of the Interior, as may be required in the administration of the National Park Service, at rates approved by him for the furnishing of such services or accommodations to the Government and without compliance with the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," and to renumber the subsequent sections; on page 3, line 2, after the word "cost," to strike out "plus 10 per cent" and insert "including transportation and handling"; in line 12, after the words "prohibit the," to strike out "acceptance" and insert "cashing"; in line 14, after the word "travelers," to insert "exclusive of personal checks, when tendered"; in line 15, after the word "automobile," to strike out "licensee" and insert "license"; in line 17, after the word "Interior," to insert "or other collections made within the national parks or national monuments"; to strike out all of section 6, in the following words: "Appropriations made for the general administration of the various national parks under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter be available for the purchase of supplies and materials to be kept in central warehouses at said parks for distribution at cost to projects under specific appropriations, and transfers of funds to the general park appropriation to cover payment therefor are hereby authorized";

on page 4, line 6, after the words "for the," to insert "temporary"; in the same line, after the word "care," to insert "and removal from the park"; in line 10, after the word "Interior," to insert "in his administration of the National Park Service"; in line 21, after the words "of the," to strike out "Department of the Interior" and insert "National Park Service"; on page 5, line 6, after the words "of the," to strike out "department" and insert "National Park Service"; and after line 7 to insert: "Sec. 9. Appropriations whenever made for the National Park Service which are available for general administration may be used for the payment of traveling expenses, including the costs of packing, crating, and transportation (including drayage) of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to purchase personal equipment and supplies for employees of the National Park Service, and to make deductions therefor from moneys appropriated for salary payments or otherwise due such employees.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior, in his administration of the National Park Service, may authorize the payment of not to exceed 3 cents per mile for a motor cycle or 7 cents per mile for an automobile used for official business, including travel at official stations, when, in his judgment, the expense of travel can be reduced thereby: *Provided*, That he may authorize not to exceed 10 cents per mile for an automobile used in localities where poor road conditions or high cost of motor supplies prevail and he finds that the average cost to the operator is in excess of 7 cents per mile: *Provided further*, That he may authorize the payment of toll and ferry charges, storage, and towage for such automobiles in addition to mileage allowances.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized in emergencies when no other source is available for the immediate procurement of supplies, materials, or special services, to aid and assist grantees, permittees, or licensees conducting operations for the benefit of the public in the national parks and national monuments by the sale at cost, including transportation and handling of such supplies, materials, or special services as may be necessary to relieve the emergency and insure uninterrupted service to the public: *Provided*, That the receipts from such sales shall be deposited as a refund to the appropriation or appropriations current at the date of covering in of such deposit, and shall be available for expenditure for national park and national monument purposes.

Sec. 4. The provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed so as to prohibit the cashing of traveler's checks or other forms of money equivalent in customary use by travelers, exclusive of personal checks, when tendered in payment of automobile license fees charged at national parks under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, or other collections made within the national parks or national monuments.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to provide, out of moneys appropriated for the general expenses of the several national parks, for the temporary care and removal from the park of indigents, and in case of death to provide for their burial, in those national parks not under local jurisdiction for these purposes.

Sec. 6. That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior in his administration of the National Park Service is authorized to reimburse employees and other owners of horses, vehicles, and other equipment lost, damaged, or destroyed while in the custody of such employee or the Department of the Interior, under authorization, contract, or loan, for necessary fire fighting, trail, or other official business, such reimbursement to be made from any available funds in the appropriation to which the hire of such equipment would be properly chargeable.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior may require field employees of the National Park Service to furnish horses, motor and other vehicles, and miscellaneous equipment necessary for the performance of their official work; and he may provide, at Government expense, forage, care, and housing for animals, and housing or storage and fuel for vehicles and other equipment so required to be furnished.

Sec. 8. That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior may, under such regulations as he may prescribe, authorize the hire, rental, or purchase of property from employees of the National Park Service whenever the public interest will be promoted thereby.

Sec. 9. Appropriations whenever made for the National Park Service which are available for general administration may be used for the payment of traveling expenses, including the costs of packing, crating, and transportation (including drayage) of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RETIREMENTS OF FEDERAL PERSONNEL

The bill (H. R. 7414) to provide for a uniform retirement date for authorized retirements of Federal personnel was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.
The VICE PRESIDENT. That completes the calendar.

SINCLAIR CRUDE OIL PURCHASING CO.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, in reporting this morning the joint resolution which I sent to the desk, I said that I should ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. I ask that now.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 165) authorizing the settlement of the case of United States against the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Co., pending in the United States District Court in and for the District of Delaware, was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That Special Counsel Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, representing the United States, be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle the case of United States against Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Co. (No. 1431, civil), now pending in the District Court of the United States for the District of Delaware for the sum of \$2,906,484.32, which sum is now deposited by the defendant in escrow pending approval of such settlement by the Congress.

Resolved, That upon receipt of said sum by the Treasurer of the United States said special counsel be, and hereby are, authorized to satisfy any judgment which may be entered in said cause against the defendant pursuant to such settlement, upon payment by defendant of the record costs therein.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, the nature of this joint resolution was explained by me at the time of its introduction. It represents the recovery by the Government of the United States from the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Co. of oil extracted from the Teapot Dome and sold by the Mammoth Oil Co. to the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Co.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RECESS

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, there are certain Members of the Senate who are not able to go forward with the discussion of the immigration bill to-day. For that reason I move that the Senate take a recess until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Tuesday, April 15, 1930, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, April 14, 1930

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God, we marvel at Thy patience and the resources of Thy love. In the ages to come how adorable wilt Thou be to our astonished and enraptured vision. O grant us deeper thoughts and experiences of Thy infinite nature. May we more truly understand those qualities of soul out of which have sprung all the sweet affections of men and of angels. We pray that there may be more true humanity, unselfish sympathy, and less suspicion and selfishness throughout the world. Graciously remember our President, our Speaker, and this Congress. Bless all our people with that most glorious release—liberty of conscience, liberty of faith, and unobstructed happiness. In the name of Jesus. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, April 11, 1930, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 171. Joint resolution providing for the observance and commemoration of the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of the Monongahela, and establishing a

commission to be known as the United States Battle of the Monongahela Commission.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 9546. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 9806. An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges and to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of other bridges over the navigable waters of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3934. An act granting certain lands to the city of Sault Ste. Marie, State of Michigan.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a brief announcement in regard to the order of business for the day. There are a number of special orders which will take up possibly two hours. I have not figured out the exact time.

Mr. RANKIN. One hour and a half.

Mr. TILSON. There may be some extensions of time. We may figure that the time taken will probably be two hours before we proceed to business. I am informed that both the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and the ranking member of the minority of that committee have stated that they would prefer that the so-called Williamson bill should not come up this afternoon.

Therefore it is the expectation that after the special orders a number of District of Columbia bills, not controversial in their character, will be called up, and after these are finished it is probable that no controverted matters will be taken up for consideration.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have interrogated the gentleman privately about this. After we have disposed of the Williamson bill and the veterans' bill, the so-called Reed bill, reported from the Committee on Education, has a rule providing for its consideration. That is a bill somewhat of the nature of an emergency. Some of us would like to have an assurance from the gentleman from Connecticut as to when it will come up.

Mr. TILSON. It is our purpose to have that measure come up as soon as practicable after the unfinished business, which is the Williamson bill and the Johnson bill, is out of the way.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON THE BILL H. R. 6347

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may file a supplemental report on the bill H. R. 6347 in order to make it comply with the Ramseyer rule.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday of next week, April 22, after the reading of the Journal and the disposal of the business on the Speaker's table, I may address the House for 25 minutes on the subject of the congestion of business in the United States courts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, AND THE TARIFF BILL

Mr. KORELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on the subject of the tariff on lumber and shingles and to incorporate a brief and letter in relation thereto from the Long-Bell Lumber Co.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. KORELL. Mr. Speaker, I have just received the following letter regarding the present condition of the lumber industry from one of the largest lumber manufacturers in the United States:

THE LONG-BELL LUMBER CO.,
Longview, Wash., April 7, 1930.

HON. FRANKLIN F. KORELL,

United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. KORELL: With reference to the tariff bill now in the hands of the House and Senate conferees:

I have no doubt that from various quarters you have had presented to you many reasons for and against the proposed duty on lumber. At

some risk, therefore, of boring you with facts with which you are already familiar, I want to stress several features that should be given earnest consideration by the Members of the House.

The situation facing the lumber industry is very grave. Just how critical this is no one not directly connected with this industry can realize, but it is a fact easily susceptible of verification that unless some way of materially improving this condition is soon found, the results to many operators will be disastrous. Only the stronger concerns will be able to weather the storm.

A large number of mills on the Pacific coast are completely closed down, many are operating 50 to 70 per cent of capacity, and practically none at anything like full time. In spite of this enforced curtailment applicable also in greater or less degree in all lumber-producing sections, production in this country is now far in excess of sales, and there is nothing in prospect that promises relief.

Unemployment in this industry is now widespread, and the incomes of the men who are employed have been reduced by reason of working short time. Wages have not been cut, not because the mills can afford to pay the existing rates, for they can not, but because their men are finding it difficult to live decently on what they are earning. Business in many lines is seriously affected by the stagnant conditions referred to. Men can not buy if they do not earn, and the mills' purchases of equipment and supplies are regulated by the hours they run.

The effect of a tariff on lumber on the cost of this commodity to the consumer will not be felt. To prove this it is only necessary for one to ascertain how many feet of lumber the average farmer, as an example, uses over a period of 8 or 10 years and compute the additional cost to him at \$1.50 per thousand, which is the rate carried by the Senate bill. The cost per year would not exceed \$5, even if the full amount of the tariff were all passed on to him, and the chance that this would apply is very remote.

I am now making this earnest appeal to you for support of a duty on lumber when this question is again before the House for consideration. This industry is in greater need of protection than any other I know of. Please help us to obtain it if you can consistently do so.

Yours very truly,

J. D. TENNANT,
Vice President and Manager.

The Long-Bell Lumber Co. has large sums invested in timber and operates a number of sawmill plants in the Northwest. It employs many thousand workmen in the States of Washington and Oregon and has branch offices and retail yards in many other places in the United States. The city of Longview, Wash., a city having an estimated population of 20,000 people, is directly dependent upon the pay roll of one of its sawmills that employs upward of 5,000 workmen.

The statements contained in my correspondent's letter are supported by the contents of many similar letters and wires that I have been receiving from lumbermen and persons acquainted with the critical condition of the lumber industry ever since the pending tariff bill was introduced in the House, and especially within the past few weeks.

Obviously the letter was written from the standpoint of a private lumber manufacturer. However, the fact that its subject matter relates to the prosperity of the second largest agricultural product, lumber is only exceeded by wheat, and to an industry that stands third amongst the industries of the Nation in importance and fourth in the number of wage earners should not be overlooked.

The greatest single timber holder in the United States is the Government itself. According to statistics, there are over 637,000,000,000 feet of merchantable standing timber situated in our national forests or on public lands. Each year the people of the United States are obliged to sell large blocks of this public-owned timber to prevent loss through overripening, disease, infestation, and various other forms of deterioration. The receipt from these sales runs into millions of dollars annually and is reflected in the balance sheet of the Treasury Department. Accordingly, every taxpayer, large and small, has a direct, as well as an indirect, personal interest in safeguarding the prosperity of the lumber industry.

In order to bring before the Members of Congress in a plain and succinct manner the exact facts about the present condition of the lumber industry in the United States, friends of the industry have prepared a statement relative to the lumber and shingle tariffs that is based exclusively on Government records, which I herewith incorporate in the RECORD, feeling sure that if the Members will but take time to weigh the contents of this statement that they will be impressed with the necessity of supporting the duties already voted on lumber and shingles in the pending tariff bill.

THE PLAIN FACTS ABOUT LUMBER AND SHINGLE TARIFFS THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

There is no current problem that the people of the United States are more anxious to have solved than that of unemployment. It is a prob-

lem now receiving the attention of Congress and the thoughtful consideration of the Nation. Unemployment of American lumber and shingle workers has annually approximated fully 160,000 for the past several years, but there has nevertheless been a regular yearly importation of about 1,500,000 feet of softwood lumber and more than 2,500,000,000 shingles to American markets.

This is the complaint of labor, and it is soluble to the mutual interest and benefit of labor, business, and industry alike. Labor needs employment, business a pay roll, and the farmer and industry must have a consuming public with purchasing power to purchase and consume the products of farm and factory.

Many appeals have been made to Congress for tariffs or increased tariffs during the consideration of the pending tariff bill, but there are few that have been able to present as clear and convincing proof of the need for and justification of tariff protection as have the American lumber and shingle workers and their industries.

OPPONENTS OF LUMBER AND SHINGLE TARIFFS

It has been asked, Why if there is need and justification for lumber and shingle tariffs is there opposition to the enactment of such tariffs? The question is easily answered.

Every witness that appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House or Finance Committee of the Senate opposing lumber and shingle tariffs was an owner of foreign mill and timber or importing interests, an importer, or the agent or employee of foreign mill and timber or importing interests.

These are the interests that organized an association to oppose the enactment of lumber and shingle tariffs. They are the interests that sent agents to farm and grange meetings soliciting opposition to lumber and shingle tariffs; that solicited retail lumber and shingle dealers throughout the Nation to oppose lumber and shingle tariffs; that secured publicity opposing lumber and shingle tariffs; that have repeatedly charged that lumber and shingle tariffs would greatly increase building costs and add to the burden of the farmer; and they are the foreign interests that have maintained and are now maintaining offices and employees in the city of Washington and which have spent large sums of money in an effort to induce the Congress of the United States not to enact American lumber and shingle tariffs to protect American lumber and shingle workers and their industries from unfair foreign competition, but they are not really concerned, even if they so pretend, over possible increased building costs, nor are they interested in the welfare of the American farmer or consumer, as they claim. What they want is a free and unrestricted American market for their foreign lumber and shingle products. That is their only desire and it is their only reason for opposing the enactment of lumber and shingle tariffs.

This association styles itself the National Association Against a Lumber and Shingle Tariff, and its activities and efforts are directed solely in an effort to protect foreign mill and timber investments and importing interests.

The most persistent opposition to lumber and shingle tariffs emanates from the State of Minnesota. The same opposition appeared in 1922, when the present tariff act was passed. The Senate was then advised that—

"The British Columbia Drafting & Blue Print Co., of 413 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, has issued a publication on British Columbia timber, which shows that Minnesota people contract leases and licenses amounting to 458,240 acres and that North Dakota people control 71,400 acres." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 62, pt. 9, p. 9384.)

Since that date American interest in British Columbia mills and timber has greatly increased. Canadian records now disclose American ownership of more than 1,000,000 acres of timberlands in British Columbia alone, and the Canadian Facts Publishing Co., of Toronto, Canada, in its booklet of Facts About Canada, 1929 issue, recites that United States investment in Canadian lumbering operations now total \$443,806,000.

The reasons for strenuous objection and persistent opposition to American lumber and shingle tariff by American and foreign owners of foreign mill and timber interests are therefore clearly obvious—merely the desire to protect foreign investments, regardless of the detriment or damage to American labor, American business, and American industry.

WHO WANTS A LUMBER AND SHINGLE TARIFF?

That exposition has been made of the opponents of lumber and shingle tariffs the next question to arise is who are the advocates of such tariffs? That, too, is easily answered.

The request for lumber and shingle tariffs comes primarily from approximately 800,000 American lumbering workers; from about 20,000 American lumber manufacturers; from kindred activities, and from the business interests of the Nation whose progress and prosperity is largely dependent upon the American lumbering pay roll. Labor is asking the right, under at least equal competitive conditions, to work in the production of American lumbering products for American markets. Lumbering product producers request that they too may have at least an equal opportunity to manufacture and produce American lumbering products for American markets, and kindred and business interests ask protection to lumbering operations that there may be increased American pay rolls to the benefit and advantage of all American interests.

It is safe to say that, if the serious distress of the American lumber and shingle workers could be fully and completely explained to all of the people of the United States, they would freely admit that there should be fair tariffs granted by Congress to protect American lumber workers from unequal foreign competition.

IMPORTANCE OF AMERICAN LUMBERING OPERATIONS

Lumbering, according to census figures, stands third among the industries and fourth in the number of wage earners. There are 46 lumber-producing States. Each of 10 States annually produce more than 1,000,000,000 feet; each of 18 States more than 500,000,000 feet, and each of 33 States more than 100,000,000.

Forestry records show that 946,871 farmers, located in every State in the Union, own 35,270,527 acres of timberlands.

The total timber stand of the Nation is given as 2,314,000,000,000 board feet, of which 637,000,000,000 feet is situated in national forests or on public lands.

Approximately 20,000,000,000 feet of the yearly lumber product is annually reworked in planing mills, located in every State in the Union. These mills yearly employ about 125,000 workmen, and pay annual wages totaling fully \$125,000,000.

Labor employment in lumbering is reported as having been 650,122 in 1923, as 552,787 in 1927, and in all probability it did not exceed 550,000 in 1929, which shows decreased lumbering employment of about 100,000 workmen in the past six years, and the workmen of thousands of smaller mills are not included in Government reports.

LUMBERING INDUSTRY DISTRESS

The distress of the American lumber and shingle industries is extremely serious, and American markets are dangerously threatened with greater and increased invasion from foreign competition. Export markets for American lumbering products are certain to be decreased, because of definitely known and certain increased foreign lumber production.

Lumbering industry distress is of sufficient importance to have gained the recognition of the President, who in his message to Congress, of date of December 3, 1929, stated:

"Progress has, or course, been unequal among industries, and some, such as coal, lumber, leather, and textiles, still lag behind."

In view of the foregoing statement of the President, and his former message of April 16, 1929, asking for tariff revision for: "Farm relief and limited changes in the tariff," in which he said:

"It would seem to me that the test of necessity for revision is in the main, whether there has been a substantial slackening of activity in an industry during the past few years, and a consequent decrease of employment due to insurmountable competition in the products of that industry. It is not as if we were setting up a new basis of protective duties. We did that seven years ago. What we need to remedy now is whatever substantial loss of employment may have resulted from shifts since that time."

It is fair to assume that lumber and shingles come well within the terms of the President's request for tariff revision. The President makes special mention of lumber as one of the industries that is lagging behind, and it is clear that the lumber and shingle industries have suffered "a substantial slackening of activity in industry during the past few years, due to insurmountable competition in the products of that industry."

ALLEGED BUILDING COST INCREASES FROM LUMBERING TARIFFS— MISLEADING AND UNFOUNDED

It has been repeatedly charged that the proposed lumber and shingle tariffs will annually increase building costs from \$100,000,000 to \$300,000,000. Such an assertion has no foundation of fact and is a definite misrepresentation. Lumber and shingle production and importations are known to all, as are the tariffs that are sought to apply, and it is easy to determine the maximum possible tariff charge on such items. If both lumber and shingle tariffs could become completely effective in price increases on all lumber and shingle products they could total approximately \$42,000,000 yearly, even including several million feet of hardwood lumber, not covered by the requested tariff on softwood, and could equal a total tariff charge on a building using 5,000 feet of lumber (fully one-third of which would be rough and not dutiable) covered with shingles, of about \$16.25, and on a building using 10,000 feet of lumber, roofed with shingles, of about \$25, or if figured on a per capita basis, could total 35 cents per year. Lumbering workmen wonder, in view of the fact that the farm tariffs proposed can equal about \$36.50 per capita per year, if effective in price increases, whether there is any farmer in the United States who would object to lumbering workmen sharing in moderate tariff benefits, or if in view of the tariff charges on nearly all other commodities, there might be any who would be unwilling to contribute as much as 35 cents in tariff charges to assist in affording employment for 160,000 idle American lumber workmen.

However, it is not believed lumbering tariffs can increase building costs in any amount. Competitive substitute building materials govern the retail price of lumbering products, and have governed such prices for years. They will continue to do so as long as substitute building

materials are produced, and substitute building materials will be produced as long as there is a demand for any kind of structural materials. Substitute competition, therefore, stands as a perpetual guaranty that only fair prices may be charged for lumbering products or structural substitutes will supplant lumbering products as leading materials for building purposes. A Government guaranty could be no stronger than is the competitive guaranty of competitive American substitute building materials.

A further guaranty that lumbering tariffs will not increase building costs, nor be passed to the ultimate consumer, is that American lumber production capacity is far in excess of consumption demand, and competition for orders is now and will remain so strong that the lowest possible mill prices will prevail. What lumber producers want and hope to obtain is the opportunity to produce the lumber for American markets, instead of importing, and to save the present waste expenses of forced periods of idleness. That is the only gain lumber and shingle manufacturers can expect to secure from lumber and shingle tariffs.

LUMBERING TARIFF BENEFITS

Lumber and shingle tariff opponents charge that the benefits of lumbering tariffs will go to timber owners. That, too, is a baseless charge. Even casual consideration will instantly lead to the conclusion that the first and primary benefit of lumbering tariffs will be more labor employment. The timber owner will not collect the wage that is paid to the workman. Second in line of benefit will be commercial interests, because of increased pay rolls, and the timber owner will not receive that benefit. Next will come farming interests, because of increased purchases of farm products, and the timber owner will not participate in that benefit. Then will follow savings of waste expenses to mill operations, caused at present from periods of forced idleness, and that benefit can not be reached by the timber owner, but the timber owner will be benefited by not being compelled to share in general wage and price reductions in order to meet the low wage and low cost productions of foreign competing nations.

However, it is certain the farmer would receive benefits from lumber and shingle tariffs far in excess of any tariff charges he could possibly be called on to pay. No American interest is more completely dependent on the pay roll of the American workman than the farmer. Idle labor consumes little, and decreased consumption produces farm surpluses. Surpluses are the primary cause of farm distress, but it can not be relieved by driving American workmen into idleness and denying them the chance to earn money with which to purchase the produce of the farm, and it is a certainty that the farmer can not sell his produce to the orientals of Canada nor to the low-priced workmen of Europe.

Labor Department records show American lumber workmen were idle 20 per cent of the usual working period during the past year. That would equal total idleness for 160,000 workmen for the entire year, and represent a loss in the American lumbering pay roll of \$182,000,000, of which the farmer's natural share would be about \$110,000,000. That amount is six and one-half times as large as the total possible lumber and shingle tariffs, under the highest amounts in either Senate or House bill, and the American farmer who opposes lumbering tariffs has been misled by false foreign propaganda to oppose the interest of his best customer and the largest consumer of his products.

TIMBER OWNERSHIP

In an effort to detract from the real issue of the need and justice of lumber and shingle tariffs astonishing figures have been published concerning timber ownerships. Claim has been made that a few large timber-holding companies own practically all of the timber of the Nation. It is stated that one western timber-holding company owns 60 per cent of the timber in the State of Washington. Actual facts, fully verified, are that all of the timber-holding companies named do not own as much as 4.5 per cent of the national timber, and that the timber-holding company, said to own 60 per cent of the timber in Washington, actually owns about 11 per cent of the timber in that State, or 2.3 per cent of the Nation's timber, and that the stock of that company is distributed among 107 families. More than 27 per cent of the remaining timber belongs to the United States or States, and the balance of 66.2 per cent is owned by numerous individuals or companies, including 946,871 farmers.

FOREIGN TIMBER PRODUCTION ADVANTAGES

Lower wages and lower log costs in British Columbia have been thoroughly proven. They are Tariff Commission findings from actual investigation; not guesses or unsupported assertions.

The United States Tariff Commission's report on logs definitely states that logging costs in the Puget Sound region of Washington are \$1.66 higher per 1,000 feet of log than in the Vancouver forest district of British Columbia. The same report states that the sale price of logs in the Puget Sound region of Washington is \$2.13 higher than in British Columbia. Pages 7, 11, and 21 of log report.

A careful check of wage schedules of Washington and Oregon and British Columbia has been made to ascertain the differences in wages paid in the Canadian and American mills. See pages 4400 and 4401, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, February 27, 1930. By applying shown wage differences to actual mill operations it reveals that the costs of lumber

production are at least 48 cents higher per 1,000 feet in the American mills than in the mills of British Columbia. Adding these two cost differences shows a higher cost of production in American mills of \$2.61 per 1,000 feet, and a production advantage favoring Canadian mills in that amount.

Due to American navigation laws a large amount of Canadian lumber exports have lower water transportation rates to American markets than are afforded Northwest United States mills. In many instances these lower rates amount to as much as \$3 per 1,000 feet of lumber, and average at least \$2 per 1,000 feet. The several advantages therefore give a total advantage to Canadian lumber production over American lumber production of at least \$4.61 per 1,000 feet of lumber.

Tax charges on timberlands in British Columbia run \$140 per 640 acres of timberlands, and tax charges in the United States run as high as \$2,000 to \$3,000 on the same amount of acreage. This, too, could be added to show a further and material advantage favoring Canadian lumbering operations.

Owing to extreme low wages in Russia and the nationalization of Russian timber a comparison of American lumber production costs with Russian costs is valueless. Russian labor receives 4 rubles per day for wages, of a value of about 50 cents in American money. Western lumbering wages run from \$4 to \$12 per day. Latest advices from Russia are to the effect that refusal to work in Russian lumbering operations is to be regarded as a political offense, subject to punishment and to forced labor in woods and mills. Regardless of the present small lumber imports from the Soviet Union the Russian menace to American labor and the American lumber industry can not be stressed too strongly.

LABOR COSTS IN LUMBER PRODUCTION

Labor costs, which, of course, do not include charges of taxes, interest, insurance, supplies, stumpage, and other incident lumber production costs, ascertained from department records, totaled \$17.73 in 1923, \$16.95 in 1925, \$16.84 in 1927, and because of unusual forced periods of idleness and production curtailment, are estimated to have run close to \$18 in 1929 per 1,000 feet of lumber.

The increased cost of lumber production is of necessity carried into the total cost of lumber, added to the sale price at the mill, and if it be that the increased cost is passed to the consumer such consumer is now paying the cost of idleness instead of a tariff, to the loss of the American lumber worker as well as to the loss of revenue to the United States Government; and to those who argue that moderate American lumbering tariffs will increase building costs it might be well to suggest that it is no more expensive to pay tariffs than to pay increased costs of production necessitated from forced periods of idleness.

American lumbering wages have not been reduced to date. It is not the desire of American lumber manufacturers to reduce wages, but it may be they will be forced to such resort by foreign competition unless they can receive some measure of protection to enable them to fairly compete in the production of lumber products. On the contrary, lumbering wages have been increased, and average annual per capita earnings, notwithstanding periods of forced idleness, according to department records, were \$1,012 in 1923, \$1,040 in 1925, \$1,052 in 1927, and, based on past production costs, are estimated to have been \$1,063 in 1929; but the value of the wage dollar has been reduced, having been \$1.242 in 1890, \$1.009 in 1912, \$1 in 1926, \$0.892 in 1927, and \$0.831 in 1929; and now many American lumber workmen, out of work with families in need, are offering to work longer than usual hours and for less wages.

Department records show that \$77,248,213 less wages were paid to lumbering workers in 1927 than were paid in 1923, and at that it should not be overlooked that thousands of small mills are not included in department reports, nearly all of which are forced into complete idleness during periods of lumbering-industry distress.

The wage earner is the chief sufferer from lack of lumber tariffs. Careful comparisons of wage losses to mill losses caused by forced idleness shows a wage loss of \$20 to each \$1 of mill loss. The idle workman has no chance to recoup his loss. His wage loss is a loss for all time to come, and as all lines of activities are tremendously dependent on pay rolls, the losses to commercial activities are shared in proportion to the extent of their operations.

DECREASES IN MILL PRICES OF LUMBER

Department records show that mill prices for lumber were \$31.78 in 1923, \$28.02 in 1925, \$25.80 in 1927, and they are estimated to have been about \$25.50 in 1929, but the lowering of mill prices has not been reflected in reduced prices to the consumer. Although mill prices have decreased a total of \$5.98 in the past seven years, retail prices have remained unchanged. Such being the case, it affords further and fairly convincing evidence that a small lumbering tariff protecting American labor and American industry will likewise not be passed to the ultimate consumer of lumbering products.

In reality there is no actual fear of increased building costs from small lumbering tariffs, but propaganda has been spread in an effort to produce such a fear by foreign ownerships and importing interests, who are seeking to protect their foreign investments at the expense of American labor and the American taxpayer.

FOREIGN SHINGLE-PRODUCTION ADVANTAGES

No industry in the United States is at present suffering more serious distress or has been forced to endeavor to compete under such insurmountable difficulties arising from foreign competition and unfair tariff laws as has the red-cedar shingle industry. Since 1922 more than half of the American cedar mills have been forced into bankruptcy or out of business, and at the present fully half of all the remaining American cedar mills are actually bankrupt or on the verge of failure.

Opponents of shingle tariffs are precisely the same as those opposing lumbering tariffs. They have exactly the same reasons for their opposition—foreign ownerships and importing interests—and all of the opposition to shingle tariffs can be traced directly to such foreign ownerships and importing interests.

A report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of date of April 9, 1929, covering 37 representative cedar mills, shows deficits in excess of receipts for each of the years of 1923 to 1927, both inclusive, except the year of 1925, and that the net income in excess of deficit for 1925 amounted to only \$2,608 to the mill.

At the request of the President the red-cedar shingle industry was investigated in 1926 by the United States Tariff Commission. It happened that the data on which the commission based its report was taken from 1925 operations, the only year in the past seven years in which the cedar industry has been able to show an income in excess of deficit, but the commission nevertheless found pointed findings, as follows:

"It will be noted that daily wage rates are lower in British Columbia than in Washington and Oregon" (p. 23, shingle report).

"Although, as would be expected, piece labor on grades designated as comparable average higher in Washington and Oregon than in British Columbia" (p. 49).

"It appears from the whole five and one-half years covered by table 5—A log prices in Washington and Oregon have exceeded those in British Columbia, on the average, by \$2.25. In 1925, the year for which cost data were obtained by the commission, the excess was \$2.31; in the first six months of 1926, * * * it had risen to \$2.52" (p. 11).

"British Columbia shippers sometimes have an advantage in charter rates * * * not being limited to ships flying the American flag."

"A considerable part of the shipment of shingles from both sides of the line is by water" (p. 72).

These findings of the commission, therefore, clearly evidence lower daily wages, lower piecework costs, lower log costs, and part lower transportation costs, which afford British Columbia shingle producers a decided advantage over American producers of like products, and the cost items named constitute practically the total cost items of production and delivery of shingles.

Careful computations of the differences in production costs between American and Canadian shingle production, made by the most expert accountants of the industry, agree that the cost advantages favoring British Columbia shingle production, over American shingle production, have averaged in excess of 20 per cent ad valorem on mill prices for the past six years.

Repeated charges have been made by shingle tariff opponents that American shingles are not of the grade and quality of the shingles of British Columbia. The Tariff Commission has clearly expressed its opinion on that point. It stated:

"Official grading specifications in Washington-Oregon and British Columbia are identical. Moreover, in actual practice they are approximately equal, whether made on the northern or southern side of the international boundary" (p. 32).

The commission further states, seemingly to emphasize the equality of grades, that:

"Most Washington and Oregon mills producing high-grade shingles now turn out fully as good product as do the British Columbia mills" (p. 72).

Claims have been made that American mills have scale advantages in log purchases, but actual log measurements, if the scale rules are followed, show a 3 per cent scale advantage to British Columbia mills (p. 8, shingle report). However, the forestry branch of the Canadian Government also disputes any American scale advantage, as is shown on page 146 of the British Columbia Trade Directory and Yearbook for 1929.

Shingle tariff opponents assert that American shingle buyers can not buy high-grade shingles from American mills. This claim is merely an assertion, to test the correctness of which a special survey of the American shingle industry was made in September, 1929, and that survey disclosed that there were then on hand, and unsold, a surplus of about 60,000,000 high-grade shingles of the kind it was claimed could not be bought from American mills, and it was further shown at the same time that the American industry was not operating and had not operated in excess of 66 per cent of capacity for the preceding 60 days. (See p. 5449, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, November 12, 1929.)

American cedar industry records will clearly show that for the past five years industry operations have been curtailed on an average of 33 to 40 per cent of the usual yearly working period. Decreased American

production of shingles, shown by department records, proves that statement to be correct.

Canadian shingle exports to United States markets have totaled more than 90 per cent of their entire yearly production since 1913, are five and six-tenths times larger than in 1913, when the tariff was removed from shingles, and British Columbia shingle production gain, since 1913, has totaled 400 per cent. American shingle production has sustained an annual average production loss of about 16 per cent during the same period.

At the present, when shingle mills should be normally operating full capacity, filling spring orders, fully 75 per cent are closed, and the workmen are idle. British Columbia cedar mills are operating to capacity.

Both House and Senate tariff bills at present provide tariffs on all roofing materials, save only that wooden shingles are not included in the Senate bill. Wooden shingles, according to the Tariff Commission's report, constituted 14.75 per cent of the total roofing values in 1923. Since that date wooden shingle production has greatly decreased, and it now totals less than 11 per cent of total roofing values (p. 59, shingle report).

THE RUSSIAN MENACE

The Russian expansion program, and the intent of the Soviet Union to export immense quantities of lumber, is well described by Russian authorities and in the Soviet Union Yearbook 1929, quotations from which are as follows:

"United States industrial activities serve as a model for the Soviet Union."

"Lumber industry: Construction of 126 sawmills, of which 20 mills will cost over 3,000,000 rubles (\$1,500,000); 100 woodworking plants, 48 of which will cost 2,000,000 rubles (\$1,000,000) each."

"In addition to the 126 state-constructed sawmills, the Soviet Union is offering timber concessions in areas which when operative will produce considerably in excess of a billion feet annually for a substantial number of years."

"The 5-year plan provides for the total investment of about 860,000,000 rubles (\$430,000,000) for the organization and development of the production of building materials."

"The total invested capital in forestry in 1927-28 was 12,800,000 rubles (\$6,400,000), and investments for the 5-year period are estimated at about 247,000,000 rubles (\$123,500,000)."

"The gross production of the industry will increase 275 per cent in the 5-year period, and the output of the sawmills for building materials 267 per cent."

"The program will provide for the production of lumber for export in amounts greatly exceeding the present export of the Soviet Union."

"It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union possesses enormous natural resources, but owing to lack of free capital is unable to develop them. * * * The program for development could be infinitely speeded up by investment of foreign capital in the Soviet industry and transport. It was with this aim in view that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics embarked upon its concessionary policy."

"The timber resources of the Soviet Union are estimated at 913,040,000 hectares (2,282,000,000 acres), or 27.9 per cent of the total world resource. The union holds first place in the world of timber."

"These forests are conveniently situated in relation to Pacific markets. China, Japan, Australia, India, as well as South Africa, require to import 300,000,000 cubic feet (3,600,000,000 board feet) per year, for which they depend on American lumber dealers."

Reference to the export markets for American lumber can not be considered otherwise than a plain notice that it is the intent of the Soviet Union to endeavor to take those markets from American lumber producers, and late information from Russia reveals that the Soviet Union is planning extensive lumber exports to United States markets.

Japan has already secured timber concessions from the Soviet Union totaling 2,750,000 acres in far east Russia, which is now being developed, and it is noted in export circles that American exports to Japan decreased over 33 per cent during the past year. It is safe to say they will be reduced to unimportant quantities within the next two years.

Russian timber sales to Great Britain increased from \$4,235,000 in 1921 to \$34,400,000 in 1928.

According to statements of Russian importing agents, Russian lumber has been sold at Atlantic coast points at from \$30 to \$36 per 1,000 feet, which amounts are about half the usual f. o. b. price that is charged for North Carolina pine at the same points, and they are less than the average production and delivery costs of western lumber.

Declared valuations for Russian imports of lumber totaled \$22.04 for 1928, and returns to Russian exporters, as shown by the Soviet Union Yearbook, amounted to \$14.50 per 1,000 feet.

Russian lumber shipments have been made to Atlantic coast points on rates as low as \$5 per 1,000 feet. The declared valuations, compared to returns to exporters, evidences a transport rate of but \$7.46, and a profit and commission to the wholesaler and retailer, compared to the prices at which it is said the lumber was sold, of from \$8 to \$16 per 1,000 feet of lumber.

Russian lumber export to the United States is in its infancy. Only 10,000 feet were imported in 1925, 5,592,000 in 1927, 23,884,000 in 1928, and 38,000,000 in 1929.

The announced expansion program for Russian lumber production shows that Russian production is planned to fill all requirements of European markets and still leave a surplus sufficiently large to ship approximately 2,000,000,000 feet yearly to American markets.

Approximate production and the convert of the proposed production, under the Russian lumber-expansion program, as described in the Soviet Union Year Book, is:

	Feet
1927-28	3,570,000,000
1932-33	12,720,000,000

There is contention that Russia will not be able to expand lumber production as rapidly as is contemplated, but the fact remains that lumber production in Russia has expanded faster than was anticipated or planned.

ORIENTAL LABOR COMPETITION

According to the report of the Tariff Commission (p. 21) 45 per cent of the British Columbia cedar mills employees are orientals, and Canadian statistics state that 39 per cent of the sawmill employees of British Columbia are of Asiatic extraction. American workmen are, therefore, forced into direct and open competition with the orientals of a foreign lumber and shingle producing nation, and the intended benefits of the United States exclusion act, so far as American lumber and shingle workers are concerned, are therefore nullified. No orientals have ever been employed in the American cedar mills.

FOREIGN LUMBERING TARIFFS

At the present the United States is one of the few nations that does not impose tariffs on lumber products. Australia, Japan, China, New Zealand, Canada, nearly every nation bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and other lumber producing and lumber consuming nations provide tariffs against lumber importations. Their aim is to protect their home lumbering activities and provide employment for home labor in their lumber operations. These foreign tariffs, as well as increased foreign lumber production, are decreasing the former export markets for American lumber products, and American lumber producers are being compelled to seek new fields of outlet, while foreign lumber and shingle producing nations, that impose tariffs to protect their own home markets against American lumbering products, are exporting enormous amounts of lumber products to the free markets of the United States. See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pages 4411-4413, February 27, 1930.

CONSERVATION

In 1922 it was contended that free lumber and free shingles were necessary to conserve American forests. A few still hold to that theory, but it has been completely abandoned by all students of forestry. Actual experiences of many years has proven that free lumbering products have forced devastation instead of producing conservation, because of the forced necessity to produce cheaply in order to compete with low-cost foreign production. Not all of the timber is at present used, and true conservation consists in closer utilization as well as reforestation, but the unprofitableness of lumbering operations has enormously retarded reforestation activities and almost completely stopped the reclamation of cut-over lands. It is safe to assert that timber conservation and reforestation will never become a reality as long as lumbering operations are unprofitable.

American lumber and shingle workers and the American lumber and shingle industries respectfully state as a positive and definite fact that unless some fair measure of tariff protection is afforded American lumbering interests increased idleness will be forced on thousands of American lumber workmen and that hundreds of American lumber and shingle mills will be driven into bankruptcy or forced out of business.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 9546) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 9546, the independent offices appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference. Is there objection?

Mr. GARNER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand the gentleman from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the independent offices appropriation bill, disagree to the Senate amendments, and send the bill to conference. Do I understand that that is entirely agreeable to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

Mr. WASON. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill by title.
The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9546) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Senate amendments will be considered as having been disagreed to and the conference asked for.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as the conferees on the part of the House Mr. WASON, Mr. SUMMERS of Washington, and Mr. WOODRUM.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND THE DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report on the bill (H. R. 8960) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHREVE. I yield.

Mr. GARNER. May I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHREVE] when he expects to call up the conference report? Mr. SHREVE. I have just entered into an agreement with the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. OLIVER, the ranking Democratic member of the committee, to take it up to-morrow morning.

SUGAR

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the special orders.

The SPEAKER. Under the special order of the House the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MONTET] for 30 minutes.

Mr. MONTET. Mr. Speaker, it would be most unfortunate for the American consumers of sugar if those charged with the responsibility of tariff making would yield to the selfish foreign interests now concentrating their efforts to the destruction of the sugar industry in continental United States. It would be a sad day indeed if the American housewives were left at the mercy of the Cuban sugar monopoly now so zealously engaged in the effort of destroying all competition on this continent, and if successful, permit that monopoly to gouge the American consumer as it sought to do in the summer of 1917. Its then purpose would have been accomplished had not the patriotic American sugar producers come to the rescue by agreeing with the Food Administration to forestall that threatened steal of the American consumer by actually selling their 1917 crop at a price of 1½ cents per pound below the then price of imported cane sugar. Had the American sugar industry yielded to the natural selfish inclinations by joining with this sugar octopus in a holdup of the American people, it could and would have then reaped the tempting huge profits appearing on the horizon.

Fortunate indeed were the American people that at the time sufficient sugar was grown and manufactured in this country by patriotic Americans, who stood ready and willing to let their product go upon the American market at a price below that demanded by the Cuban monopoly, thereby holding the price of sugar at a low level and saving the American people millions of dollars, which they otherwise would have been called upon to pay as a result of this foreign monopoly, whose designs were thwarted only by the stabilization influences of the continental sugar crop thrown upon the market at a monetary sacrifice to the producers.

This patriotism was applauded not only by the American public generally but also by the present Chief Executive, who was then acting in the capacity of Food Administrator, and who, in a statement appearing in the New York Times on August 27, 1917, said:

The beet-sugar producers of the country patriotically agreed with the Food Administration to limit the price of their sugar to a basis which should result to a reduction of about 1½ cents per pound from the present price, affecting a saving of about \$30,000,000 to the consuming public between now and the first of the year. This patriotic action of the domestic sugar-beet industry in acting as a control over the price demanded for imported sugar will not only make the saving mentioned above between now and the end of the year but will contribute largely to establish a low price for imported sugar throughout the year.

Had it not been for the patriotic disposition of the American sugar growers, no one can tell how many hundreds of millions of dollars would have been extracted unreasonably from the American people at that time.

In 1920 we had a repetition of what the American people can expect if the continental sugar crop is destroyed. It took the Cuban monopoly but a few months then to raise the price of

sugar from 6 cents to 24 cents per pound. The press at the time reported that this monopoly was holding back 500,000 tons of sugar, with a view of forcing the price of raw sugar to 30 cents per pound. Those prices and that situation were made possible only by reason of the fact that our own crop was exhausted. The American people paid this Cuban monopoly in that one year nearly \$700,000,000 for a crop worth about 40 per cent of that amount.

The high market of 1920 precipitated a castle-building program by the Cuban sugar barons the like of which the world has never known. Knowing the strategic market position they enjoyed, in anticipation of a 30-cent raw-sugar market, elaborate mansions and castles sprung up on the Cuban isle. The barons felt that at last they had the American consumers at their mercy, with no telling to what heights the price of sugar would be pyramided. The situation became so alarming and the consumers' protests so dinning that the American Government was compelled to enter the fray and save the consumers. It will be recalled that this manipulation of the sugar market by the Cuban interests was so universally condemned by the American press that our Government caused sugar to be imported from the Argentine and Java for the purpose of beating down the then ever-climbing price of sugar. As a result of this universal press condemnation and the activities of our own Government, we saw the price of sugar tumble from 24 cents to 5 cents per pound within a fortnight. However, those castles still stand in Cuba as a monument to their ability to rob the American people when given a free hand to deal with the American sugar consumers when continental competition is destroyed.

These experiences should demonstrate conclusively the necessity in maintaining a sugar industry in this country, at least of sufficient proportions to stabilize the sugar market. As a business proposition, it is far cheaper and more economically sound for the American people to contribute a few dollars of protection to this industry, and thereby encourage its further development, than to be left at the mercy of this Cuban monopoly. In so far as the Cuban sugar barons are concerned, they demonstrated no patriotic sacrifices during the war. Their patriotism and appreciation of the efforts and sacrifices made by the people who saved this and future generations from a world cataclysm was inspired only by their desire to gouge the American public, and to know that that monopoly was and is controlled by American citizens is a shameful truth which none can deny. In the light of these experiences it seems inevitable to me that in carrying out our solicitudes for the American consumer our duty lies in the encouragement and further development of our continental sugar industry so as to insure the American consumer against any possibility of control of the sugar market by the Cuban producers, whose output is practically sufficient to satisfy the American market, and thereby save the American consumer from a recurrence of the debacle of 1920. That is the only way to effectuate our cleavings to principles in opposition to monopolies.

The testimony adduced before the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate proved conclusively that unless a substantial increase in the tariff rate on sugar is provided for, the present depression in that industry is only a forerunner of its complete disappearance on American soil.

If our vote on the present tariff rate were to bring about the inevitable destruction of this industry, the condemnation that some of us seem to anticipate from the American people if the rate on sugar is increased will be nothing as compared to that criticism which will come as sure as the night follows the day if we place the American people solely at the mercy of that sugar octopus to the south of us. The day would be dim for the American people if this Congress were to yield to the advocates of the sugar monopoly. This monopoly is not only opposed to any increase whatever in the present sugar rate, but it would not feel its purpose thoroughly accomplished unless it saw a complete destruction of our own industry and thereby permit it to enjoy the uncontested privilege of gouging the American consumer at such prices as its selfishness may determine. When we consider the advantages heretofore sought to be taken of the American consumer by that monopoly it is our bounden duty to do everything possible to maintain a sugar industry in this country sufficient in size to at least stabilize the sugar market so as to insure the safety of the consumers from unreasonable prices which are bound to follow in the wake of the destruction of our own industry. We can not surrender our own independence and the safety and welfare of the American people to a foreign industry which produces sugar cheaper than any country except, possibly, Java.

Mr. HOGG. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTET. I yield for a question.

Mr. HOGG. I am very much interested in the remarks of the gentleman, and I am heartily in accord with them. I would like to ask the gentleman what is the potential limit of cane-sugar production in the United States?

Mr. MONTET. If the gentleman will bear with me, I shall cover that in a few moments.

Mr. HOGG. May I ask the gentleman another question? Is there a difference in the utility of cane and of beet sugar as the gentleman understands it? In other words, can the sugars be substituted indiscriminately?

Mr. MONTET. Sugar as such?

Mr. HOGG. Yes.

Mr. MONTET. Yes. That is my opinion. The first question asked by the gentleman will be fully answered in a few moments.

By granting rebates to Cuba under our reciprocity treaty the United States Treasury has already surrendered over \$300,000,000 to the Cubans, and unless we grant further tariff assistance to our sugar industry it is rather hard to estimate how many more hundreds of millions of dollars will be paid within a decade to the Cuban industry directly from the American pockets by reason of the destruction of the only competition it fears. The trade balance also is in favor of Cuba to the tune of more than \$2,000,000,000, or nearly \$600 per capita. She now supplies us with 99.9 per cent of all sugar coming from duty-paying countries, and on account of her geographical location she can expect and fears no further competition from other foreign countries.

A further increase will be no detriment to the Cuban industry. That can not be denied in the light of past experiences because, since the duty on Cuban sugar was raised from 1.60 to 1.76 per pound, Cuba increased her production over 40 per cent within two years after the increase was enacted.

It strikes me that that fact alone smashes the Cuban propaganda that an increase in the sugar rate will be detrimental to it. Further, will anyone assert that the welfare of any American industry should be subordinated to that of any foreign country?

The House rate of 2.40 as against Cuba is certainly not out of line with the tariff provisions of other sugar-producing countries on the same article. Brazil levies a tariff of 17½ cents per pound. Germany 3.84 cents per pound. Spain more than 9 cents per pound. Japan 4½ cents per pound and England not only levies a tariff of 1.81 cents per pound but besides pays a bounty of 2 cents per pound and it might be interesting to note the effect England's protective policy has had upon that industry. That policy was assumed by the British Parliament in 1924 and by reason thereof the production of beet sugar has increased in that country from 22,000 tons in 1924 to 230,000 tons in 1929. England realized the necessity of building up and maintaining a sugar industry within its bounds. The experiences of the war taught her that she should not depend for her supply of sugar upon Cuba and other sugar-producing countries and I do not believe that anyone will stand upon the floor of this House and proclaim that the British people are any wiser in their anticipation of national needs than are the American people. Our patriotic duty demands that a substantial sugar industry be built up and maintained in this country.

Evidence of the cost of producing sugarcane in this country was adduced in detail by the American Sugar Cane League, composed of over 4,000 cane growers in the South. The State of Louisiana is, of course, the largest sugarcane producing State in this country. We have been producing sugarcane for over 130 years and the detailed costs of production show that it costs \$4.96 to produce a ton of sugarcane in that State.

The cane growers are paid \$1 and a fractional part thereof per ton of cane for each cent or fraction of a cent of the prevailing price of raw sugar per pound on the New Orleans market at the time the cane is delivered to the factory. For instance, the prevailing price of raw sugar during the last sugarcane harvesting season was approximately 3.8 cents per pound. To the sugarcane grower it meant a price of \$3.80 for each ton of sugarcane. Such a price spells disaster, because a ton of sugarcane can not be produced for such a price in this country. The average wholesale price of raw sugar on the New York market for the year 1923 was 7 cents; for 1924 it was 6 cents; 1925, 4.3 cents; 1926, 4.3 cents; 1927, 4.7 cents; 1928, 4.2 cents; 1929, 3.8 cents. It is, therefore, apparent that considering the average price of sugar for the last seven years, except for the year 1927, when there was a slight rise of 0.4 cent per pound, it has shown a steady decline, and the article is now so cheap that the finished product, or granulated sugar, is now advertised at 10 pounds for 49 cents or 100 pounds for \$4.90.

Mr. SLOAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTET. I yield.

Mr. SLOAN. I desire to ask the gentleman if it is a fact that the sugar price in this country is less than any other non-exporting country of the world?

Mr. MONTET. It is. In a few moments I shall answer the gentleman's question in detail, indicating what the prices are in other countries, particularly in Europe.

That price is 6 cents below the production cost of 1 ton of sugarcane. Under that price level, the industry can neither thrive nor continue in existence. As heretofore stated, all other sugar-producing countries of the world carry a duty far in excess of ours. The prevailing price of that article runs anywhere from 8 cents per pound in Great Britain to 21 cents in other European countries, while in this, the most prosperous country in the world, the finished article is sold to the consumer for less than 5 cents per pound, all at the expense of a worthy and suffering industry.

Well-informed opinions assert that Louisiana can produce 1,000,000 tons of sugar annually if that industry is stabilized and properly encouraged by necessary tariff protection. Louisiana has often had an annual production far in excess of 300,000 tons. The sugar industry of that State was at its lowest ebb in 1926 when it produced 47,165 tons. Since that time, however, our production has shown a remarkable increase when in 1929 we exceeded 200,000 tons. Prospects for a continued increase in production are very favorable. Louisiana has not produced in excess of 300,000 tons in any one year since the year 1922. In that year we produced 324,429 tons, thereafter our production decreased each year until 1926 when the production was just a little in excess of 47,000 tons. Diseases beyond our control and flood ravages brought about this decrease in production. The cane borer, mosaic, and other diseases played havoc with our old varieties of sugarcane; however, as a result of the cooperation and assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture a new disease-resisting variety of cane, known as P. O. J., has been introduced in Louisiana. As a result, the industry has been rejuvenated, and if the existing insurmountable disadvantages of foreign competition with Cuba are equitably adjusted, judging from the increased development of the industry since 1926, and the enthusiasm demonstrated by our people since the introduction of the new cane variety, with the lands available for sugarcane production in Louisiana, I look for the annual production in Louisiana to increase to approximately 1,000,000 tons of sugar within the next five years.

I do not believe that a wild prediction. Sugar being one of the necessities of life, why should we not safeguard the American people by maintaining within our bounds an industry of sufficient proportions to at least protect us against unreasonable manipulation of prices by a foreign monopoly? This industry is an American industry representing an investment of millions of dollars. Some 10,000 farmers have their all invested in this industry in Louisiana and the immediate well-being of some 100,000 people in that State depends entirely upon that industry. Besides that, of course, you have the great sugar-beet industry of the West now producing in excess of 900,000 tons of sugar annually.

The sugar industry as a whole has been anything but prosperous for some years. In Louisiana one has only to travel through the sugar-producing area and the distress existing there catches the attention immediately. In 1915, 136 sugar factories were in operation in Louisiana; that number has decreased each year, when in 1928 the number was only 55. While our ability to produce more sugar has been optimistically encouraged since the introduction of the new cane variety, and while our people are thoroughly convinced that they can completely revive the industry and increase it to proportions heretofore undreamed of, still when brought face to face with the proposition that granulated sugar can be purchased at retail prices cheaper than raw sugar can be produced in this country, in spite of this bright outlook for an increase in production, they are necessarily deterred and will be compelled to abandon this industry for some other endeavor in order to provide their daily necessities unless this Congress comes to their rescue. Let no one beguile you with visions of prosperity in the sugar district of Louisiana. There is none.

Conditions are appalling and our people are awaiting the final action of this Congress on the present tariff bill for a final decision as to what will be their future course in that industry, for under present conditions of competition there is no earthly chance for their survival.

Without a substantial increase in the sugar rate for our people it is only a question of how long the jack pot will last.

I am reliably informed that conditions in the sugar-beet section of this country are comparable to those in the sugarcane section of Louisiana. Those opposed to the maintenance of this American industry and those opposed to the doctrine of a pro-

protective tariff are often prone to address their attention to one fairly prosperous sugar company in the West as evidence of the general conditions of the industry. As I understand it, that particular concern enjoys favorable conditions not prevailing in any other section of the sugar-producing area, and the selection of one concern alone as an example of general conditions does not and can not reflect the conditions existing in the industry as a whole. Coming from the center of the sugar area of Louisiana and knowing the conditions existing therein, I believe I am competent to testify to those conditions. I can truthfully tell this House that none of our sugarcane producers nor factory operators are enjoying any prosperity and expect none unless we provide more adequate tariff protection. Believing the American people fair and just, and appreciating that the majority of the Members of this House believe in a protective tariff in aid of all industries suffering as a result of foreign competition supported by cheap foreign labor and like conditions, I feel that this particular industry can expect the same measure of protection as is extended to all others similarly situated.

Mr. MORGAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTET. I yield.

Mr. MORGAN. Is it not the judgment of the gentleman that there are many industries which are suffering a similar condition to that of sugar and which need similar consideration from a tariff standpoint?

Mr. MONTET. Yes; and each industry should be given similar consideration, and in this effort I stand ready and willing to assist as far as I can.

Abundant testimony was adduced at the hearing showing that the House rate on sugar is necessary for the existence and development of this industry. Representatives of the beet-sugar industry have gone so far as to admit the ability of that industry to exist if a 2.20 rate is provided for as against Cuba. The sugarcane producers assert that a rate of 2.40 as against Cuba is necessary for the existence and future development of the sugarcane industry. The rate provided by the Senate lends optimism to neither industry and I necessarily hope that the House in its wisdom, and in fairness to this necessary industry, will insistently demand that this tariff bill carry a rate in excess of that provided by the Senate and sufficient to insure the American consumers that a sugar industry will be maintained in this country, thereby maintaining competition and preventing a recurrence of the gouging practised by the Cuban monopoly during the late war and immediately thereafter.

Much ado has been made over the report of the United States Tariff Commission to the President, transmitted July 21, 1924, relative to the commission's so-called investigation of the difference in the production cost of sugar between the American product and that of Cuba, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. As you will recall, that report was anything but unanimous. Of the 6 members of the commission but 3 approved the report; 1 of the members was disqualified from taking any part in this investigation. The other two were of the opinion that the difference in the cost of production in this country and in Cuba was far in excess of 1.76 per pound.

From the commission's preliminary report, of date December 1, 1923, and on page 13 thereof, relative to the cost of production here and in Cuba, is found the following:

The average cost in cents per pound of sugar in the cane in Cuba was 1.1563; in Hawaii, 2.6362; and in Porto Rico, 2.9335.

In 1922-23 in Louisiana the average cost in cents per pound of sugar in the cane was 3.5314, and in the same years the average cost in cents per pound of sugar in the beet in the United States was 3.3729.

That was an unqualified admission that there was a difference of nearly 2½ cents per pound between the cost of Cuban cane production and that of sugar beets in this country, and it also showed that the cost of sugarcane production in this country is just a little in excess of the cost of sugar beets.

Mr. GARBBER of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTET. I yield for a question.

Mr. GARBBER of Oklahoma. If there are no restrictions on the importation of free sugar from the Philippines, how can the gentleman hope to make the tariff effective on sugar?

Mr. MONTET. The present tariff rates are now effective, in spite of all the conditions which the gentleman mentioned. With the agitation now prevailing in reference to the granting of independence to the Filipino people, no one can expect any material increase in the production of sugarcane in those islands. Until the question of independence is settled and settled on a basis of right and justice to the Filipino people, there will be no material increase in their sugar production. In so far as Porto Rico and Hawaii are concerned, they have probably reached the zenith of their production.

Mr. GARBBER of Oklahoma. The figures will show a materially increased production and importation from those islands and from the Philippines, but not a material increase in production in the United States of either cane or beet sugar. It has been suggested by one of the recognized authorities of the House that in order to make the tariff effective there should be some restrictions on importations from the Philippines, or, as suggested in the other body, a bounty direct to the producers of beet and other sugars.

Mr. MONTET. I think Congress should go the entire route and grant complete independence to the Filipinos. Restricted imports would be partial relief however.

Mr. GARBBER of Oklahoma. I join in that statement.

Mr. MONTET. With reference to the effect of the present sugar rate, I wish to say that it is my opinion that if we did not have the present rate of 1.76 as against Cuban production, raw sugar would be selling on the American market to-day for 2 cents or less.

Mr. MORGAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTET. I yield for a question.

Mr. MORGAN. Is it not a fact, however, that our imports come largely from Cuba, and that we import a great percentage of our consumption?

Mr. MONTET. Ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent of the sugar imported into this country comes from Cuba. One-half of the sugar consumed in this country is imported from Cuba.

While the commission seems to have taken a great deal of time in the making of this study and the preparation of this report, still the fairness of the commissioners who brought in this report has always been open to question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. McCORMICK). The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. MONTET. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DUNBAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTET. Yes.

Mr. DUNBAR. Did I understand the gentleman to make the statement that but little additional importation of sugar could be expected from the Philippines?

Mr. MONTET. No; I said from Hawaii and Porto Rico, because they have just about reached their full ability to produce sugar.

Mr. DUNBAR. Is it the gentleman's opinion that the importation of sugar from the Philippines will gradually be increased from year to year?

Mr. MONTET. It will not be materially increased; for the time being, sir. I do not believe you could induce any capital to attempt to increase the production of sugar in the Philippines because of the prevailing agitation for the island's freedom, which I certainly hope will soon come about. It has always been notoriously known that both Commissioners Costigan and Lewis were advocates of free sugar; that Mr. Lewis supported the sugar provision in the Underwood Act, is also well known. It is apparent that those two partisans of free sugar in carrying out their prejudices against the continental industry, managed to win over to their side another member and were successful in disqualifying a fourth member from participating in the deliberations so that they managed to deliver their so-called report to the President, but the wisdom and the courage of Mr. Coolidge, then President, saved this industry from the almost free-trade views of the three members making this report. In connection with this report President Coolidge said:

There are economic features of broad national importance, having the greatest bearing upon the welfare of our farmers and our consumers of sugar, which are worthy of careful consideration before any steps are taken to disturb present conditions. Our agricultural production to-day is badly ill balanced. We produce great surpluses of wheat and some other commodities for which, over a term of years, we find a market abroad only with difficulty and loss, and at the same time we produce an insufficiency, and are thus forced to import some other agricultural commodities, of which sugar is by far the most important, and in which at times there are world shortages in supplies. Our export farmers are subject to fortuitous circumstances in other parts of the world over which we can have no control, and our consumers of sugar are likewise affected in both supplies and price by fortuitous circumstances of foreign production.

It is important that as a nation we should be independent as far as we may of overseas imports of food. Further, it is most important that our farmers by diversification of their production shall have an opportunity to adjust their crops as far as possible to our domestic rather than foreign markets if we would attain high degrees of stability in our agriculture. I am informed by the Department of Agriculture that the land in our country which could be planted with sugar beets, if pro-

tection to the industry is continued, is capable of producing quantities of sugar far in excess of our domestic requirements. While we can not expect to arrive at complete direct or indirect displacement of our excessive wheat acreage by an increase in sugar-beet planting, yet in so far as this may be brought about it is undoubtedly in the interest of American agriculture and, therefore, of our people as a whole.

It, therefore, does not appear to me that the report of those commissioners was clothed with much impartiality, but, on the other hand, seems to have been garbed in the livery of partisanship.

No one has ever successfully asserted that the commission made more than a superficial investigation of the cost of production in Cuba, or that it was able to make more than a perfunctory investigation. The refusal of the Cuban operators, except in very few instances, to grant the commission access to their books is also a notoriously known fact. While in Cuba the commissioners were feted under illusive Spanish skies, where they were very courteously but positively informed that, while their mission was laudable, it would not be very businesslike for low-cost producers to submit their data to too scrutinous eyes, and thus the Cubans carried on. Existing conditions in the sugar area of this country refute the findings of the three members of that commission.

Sugar is a product of the farm, and those evidencing solicitudes for the welfare of the toilers on the farm should rally to the support of the sugar farmer. The sugar grower does not begrudge the prosperity of the dairymen, wool, wheat, corn, and other farm producers which may result from the benefits of a protective tariff on their products, nor do I believe that those farmers feel that the sugar growers are entitled to a lesser measure of protection than they. We in the sugar district of Louisiana are not only solicitous for the welfare of other farmers but we are equally desirous of extending to the industries of this country the same degree of prosperity which we feel entitled to. We do not believe that sugar alone is entitled to protection by tariff. If prosperity can be brought to all of the industries in this country by proper protective-tariff measures, we are ready and willing to bear our share of the attending burdens so as to extend prosperity to every section. We are not so selfish as to want protection just for ourselves.

While the majority of the people I represent are affiliated with the Democratic Party, we do not find that in subscribing to the theory of a protective tariff that such policy is inconsistent with the principles of that party. A protective policy was the bulwark of the Democratic Party as founded by Thomas Jefferson. While that party strayed from those principles for some time, the Democrats of Louisiana were elated in 1928 when our party returned to its original moorings and in the Houston platform embodied the following plank, favoring:

(d) Duties that will permit effective competition, insure against monopoly, and at the same time produce a fair revenue for the support of the Government. Actual difference between the cost at home and abroad with adequate safeguard for the wage of the American laborer, must be the extreme measure of every tariff rate.

Wage earner, farmer, stockman, producer, and legitimate business in general have everything to gain from Democratic tariff based on justice to all.

It is my opinion that the people of this country, irrespective of political affiliations, now generally and overwhelmingly favor a protective tariff policy, and in upholding tariff schedules necessary for the maintenance and prosperity of any one industry, no Democrat is violating either the principles upon which his party was founded or the party's platform. On the contrary, by so doing a Democrat is only living up to both, and in appealing to the Members of this House to support an increase in the Senate rate on sugar, I feel that I am only asking that the protective tariff planks of both parties be carried out. We are only asking for that which every industry in this country is entitled to; that in the distribution of the benefits of a protective tariff, sugar be given a square deal. [Applause.] I appeal to the fairness of every Member of this House and not only ask that for those engaged in this industry but as the only insurance the American people have that they will not be left at the mercy of the unconscionable Cuban monopoly. [Applause.]

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTET. Yes.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. I want to congratulate the gentleman for the splendid speech he has made in favor of the protection of such a valuable industry as the sugar industry.

Mr. MONTET. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. I would like to have the gentleman insert in the extension of his remarks the difference in the price of sugar in this country and other countries producing sugar.

Mr. MONTET. In detail?

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. In detail; yes. Also to emphasize the fact that to-day sugar is the cheapest food commodity there is in the country.

Mr. MONTET. I thank the gentleman.

IMMIGRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the order of the House the Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] for 20 minutes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Madame Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I am not going to ask for any appropriation or ask you for any bridge bills. I am not going to ask you for high-ways and byways. I am not going to ask you for anything but what I think is human. I believe that if the membership of the House could understand the problem I am about to present they would find it just as human as I find it. It is the greatest human problem that ever confronted the Congress of the United States.

I have seen bills passed on this floor appropriating millions of dollars, bad bills and good bills. Everything went along on an equality, but there was not one voice in this House to join with me and other members of the Committee on Immigration in the way of doing something for the human element in the United States of America. Oh, we pay no attention to that element. We vote for \$10,000,000 and \$200,000,000, but we pay little attention to the home life and the home fires of American citizens.

I have a bill before this Congress, H. R. 5646, and in support of my bill I desire to state that the Immigration Committee saw fit by a majority to report this bill so as to enable American citizens to bring in their parents if they be over 55 years of age, without any quota restrictions or limitations.

I did not anticipate that there would be any opposition to this humane measure. After all, the number of those affected would be small, and the happiness and well-being of these aged parents would be promoted by this legislation, and we would be able to make ourselves worthy of the great commandment—

Honor thy father and mother so that thy days be prolonged upon this earth.

The fifth commandment has always been honored and obeyed by the people of this land, and I did not for a moment imagine that there could be men on this floor who would seriously oppose a measure of such decided fairness to our people and the well-being of aged parents who may live abroad.

On the other hand, we find a minority report which is so full of misstatements, erroneous conclusions, and far-fetched innuendos that the mere reading of it is sufficient to convince a person of its utter uselessness.

The bill which I have introduced and which the majority of the committee has reported favorably proposes to do one thing, and that is to exempt from the quota restrictions only those parents of American citizens who are of advanced years, being 55 years of age or over, leaving parents who are younger under the immigration law where they are to-day, and that is in a preferred visa class.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Did not the committee hold thorough hearings on this bill?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes. The minority report immediately charges that the parents over 55 years of age who may be admitted under the proposed bill will number 15,000 people. Where these figures are gotten from, God knows. We have not been able to determine how many parents over 55 years of age may wish to come to the United States under this law.

Now, in order to best illustrate my point, I want to tell the membership of this House that only this morning I received a letter from a man whom you all know very well. His name is Arthur J. Morris, the head of the Morris Plan, one of the greatest institutions in America to-day. He writes me in behalf of a man by the name of Alois W. Ott, now connected or formerly connected with his institution. There are three Ott brothers in the United States, all men of high standing in the community, all representatives of industry, and they have a mother residing in Paris, born in Czechoslovakia. Here is what Mr. Morris says in his letter to the American consul in behalf of an application to let the mother and sister in the United States:

The members of this family have always been exceptionally devoted to one another. They have now been separated for six years by the immigration laws, and are naturally very anxious to be reunited. The mother desires to spend the last years of her life with her children in a united family and the sons are very anxious to have their mother

with them. They are all educated and well employed and earning substantial amounts of money and are in a position to take care of their mother.

Mr. Morris's letter indicates that they are in a position to give her an excellent home and in addition thereto a beautiful country home. Now, why can not these men, all representing a high type of citizenship, bring in their mother? If they have to wait for a preference under the present law, I want to predict now it will take about 16 years, and by that time the poor lady will probably have died. In some cases I venture to say it would take 410 years before you could bring in a mother of an American citizen. If any man in this House can stand up and write a minority report and call himself a Christian, then I think something is wrong with this civilized world.

Now, what does Mr. Morris, the gentleman I have spoken about, say in behalf of Mr. Ott? Here is what Mr. Morris says:

In order that you may have justification for taking my statements at face value, I am the founder of the Morris Plan of industrial banking in America and president of its holding company, Industrial Finance Corporation, New York. I am also president of the Morris Plan Co. of New York, the system's largest operating institution. I refer you to President Hoover or any bank in New York or any other large city of the United States.

He vouches for these good Americans and prospective Americans of this alien who seek to bring in their old mother, who can not come in under your present law.

I have hundreds of such cases; but here is a letter that comes from a doctor of medicine, a great educator, who has a mother in Canada. She has been there for many years and is charged to the Russian quota.

He is a man of great ability and a man of means, but he can not bring that mother in, because under the present law a preference would not be available as against the Russian quota, and it would take about 18 years before she could come in, and she would probably be dead by that time.

Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I am at a loss to understand the source of this objection to the bill, and, really, I do not understand the attitude of the authors of the minority report—Mr. JENKINS, of Ohio; Mr. Box, of Texas; Mr. GREEN, of Florida; Mr. MOORE of Kentucky; Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee; and Mr. RUTHERFORD, of Georgia. I have heard referred to in the House the four horsemen, and in the Committee on Immigration we have the six horsemen.

Mr. CULKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. CULKIN. As I understand, the gentleman's bill has been reported by the Committee on Immigration?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes; it has been reported, thank God, with the aid of Mr. ALBERT JOHNSON, chairman of the committee, and the majority of the Republican Party, and I give them credit where credit is due.

Mr. CULKIN. Then the gentleman is simply disciplining the minority of the committee?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Not alone that, but I call upon the Republican Party and its leaders, the chairman of the Rules Committee, as well as the Speaker, to give me a rule on this bill. It would not take more than 20 minutes to dispose of it, and I venture to say that no man can honestly be against it.

Mr. CULKIN. If the gentleman will permit one more question, is it not a fact that the provisions in the bill constitute one of the engagements and promises of both political parties in the last campaign?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Absolutely; both platforms declared that the families should be united, but that was about as far as they went.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. The minority report is submitted by gentlemen on that side of the aisle.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes; but only four members of the Democratic Party and two members of the Republican Party.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. If the gentleman will work on them, some of us will try to do our end of it over here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I do not think I shall pay any attention to the gentlemen who filed the minority report, because in my opinion there is really and honestly nothing in there to make it objectionable. It is just a minority report attempting to tell the House that if they are going to let 15,000 fathers and mothers come in, then after the fathers and mothers get here, they are going to get divorced and then they are going to remarry and then they are going to bring in stepchildren. I have been trying for a whole week to figure that out and I can not do it.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Is it not a fact that whether we get the legislation before the House for consideration or not depends entirely upon the Republican leadership of the House?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Absolutely; and I think the Republican Party and this House should be very glad to dispose of this humane legislation.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. This is a human question, and we are all for it. The gentleman makes a mistake in trying to bring party politics into it.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Oh, I am not doing that.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. I am the last man in the world to stand up and defend any party. This question is bigger than any party. It is a humane question, and we ought to all work together.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. My colleague from New York misunderstands me. My statement is that the legislation must go through that process and that we will have to have a rule from the Republican leadership to bring it before the House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. My object in explaining this humane measure is for the purpose of having it brought to the attention of the House, so that every Member may have an opportunity to know that this is not going to open the door of immigration. I am willing to recognize the principle of the restrictive act of 1924. I am not one of the men who is attempting to open the doors; and I am ready, on the other hand, to deport every undesirable alien. I am speaking now for the home fires, for the union of such families as I enumerated a moment ago.

Mr. CULKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. CULKIN. Can the gentleman give the House an estimate of the probable number that would come in under this provision?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, in the last seven years, because of this preference, there is an accumulation of about 12,000 fathers and mothers who can not come in. This is an accumulation of over six or seven years, and once they come in you are through with them. Now, there may be a few hundred during the next fiscal year, as they come along, but the number lessens day by day.

Mr. CULKIN. And they are of an age where they will not come in competition with the rest of the labor of America.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. No; they will not interfere with labor conditions, or any other conditions. As a matter of fact, I may tell the gentleman from New York that we send abroad \$100,000,000 to support these old people. These old people really do not get their money. It is taken away from them. Now, why can we not keep this \$100,000,000 in the United States to help the farmer, the butcher and the grocer? Why can we not benefit our own people in the United States with this amount of money that we send over?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Pass your bill and then pass the bill putting the Mexicans and the South Americans under the quota, and you will benefit not only the people employed in industry but the farmers of the country.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As I have said, I am not at this moment discussing the Mexican question. I have troubles enough with this matter.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. If the gentleman will permit right there, by cutting down the proposed Mexican quota one-half or 0.1 of 1 per cent, they could save this 15,000 they are complaining now are going to flood the labor market.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That may be all right in theory, but when it comes to actual practice I am afraid I could not promise anything. I am only a member of the minority on the committee, but I would be pleased to join with any Member of this House to bring about legislation for the best interests of America.

I am at a loss to understand the source of this objection, and really do not think that the authors of the minority report are really serious in what they say or sincere in what they contemplate.

It is so utterly incomprehensible. What harm could come to this country if these inconspicuous old people are admitted to these shores? Think of it.

There are a number of parents of American citizens who are waiting to join their children in the United States. Owing to our quota limitations, especially as they affect some countries of Europe, some of them may never come into this country in spite of the preference. Some of them will come ultimately, but it will take years, and since they are old they may die before their turn should come. Is it not a humane act to let them come in now, irrespective as to what particular country they may come from? Why discriminate against American citizens

who may have been of a different nationality before they were naturalized? Why should an English-born citizen be preferred to a citizen born in Turkey or Spain?

Now, as has been pointed out, there is no such figure like 15,000 either contemplated or at issue. Where Mr. JENKINS got these figures is a mystery. He, however, takes that 15,000 as a definite number and bases the rest of his argument on that premise. He says: "Look here, you are admitting 15,000 new immigrants; and look what may happen. Why, these immigrants will bring in others, and as a result we will have about a million new immigrants in the United States."

Mr. JENKINS should have gone further and said that if we do that we may perhaps swamp this whole country with immigrants, and all because we seek to exempt from the quota aged parents of American citizens.

Mr. JENKINS, however, will not stop at that. Listen to what he says. For instance, the mother of an American citizen over 55 years of age is separated by death or divorce from the father of the American citizen and married another husband prior to June 1, 1928. Now, will not that admit her second husband without the quota? And if so, maybe he will have his minor children admitted to the United States. Suppose there be grandchildren or great-grandchildren. Why, the danger of this country is beyond words. How silly this argument is can best be seen from reading it, and how foolish it is to speak of the danger that may be created by the admission of a second husband of the mother over 55 years of age of an American citizen. Does it not strike you as ridiculous to speak of this small class of parents of American citizens, well over the age when they can neither procreate additional children or come into competition with our labor market as a danger to our civilization?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CHINBLOM). The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for 10 minutes more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The whole minority report is based on the fact that the American citizen will bring in his father and mother, say at the age of 70 years, and if they should happen to be divorced from each other one may marry another person and that person will bring in his minor children from the other side.

Figure that out. I can not figure it out, and I do not suppose the minority can figure it out. It is a bugaboo which they stuck into the minority report to scare the Members of the House that by passing this bill you are opening the doors.

You are not opening the door, you are limiting your legislation to one single act, and that is exempting from the quota law parents of American citizens over the age of 55. You are uniting families and bringing happiness to citizens of the United States; you are doing the same thing that you said you were going to do in the platform of your respective parties. You would do the most honorable and rightful thing, and no person, restrictionist or otherwise, could criticize you.

Mr. McCORMACK of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK of Massachusetts. If any of the gentlemen who signed the minority report had, as a matter of fact, in Europe a father or mother they would not have signed this minority report.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If these men had given a second thought they never would have placed their names to that report, because it is obstructing the very foundation of home, it is obstructing the very union of the family, which both the Democratic and Republican Parties have guaranteed in their platforms in the convention of 1928.

But even assume for the sake of argument that neither party had recommended this provision of the law, is it not human to exempt from the law a mother 55 years and over?

Let me tell you of a case. What would you do in a case of this kind? Here is a Syrian who served in the World War, was wounded in the World War. His father died and he has a lonely mother. The only thing left in the world that he has. She has been on the preference list for seven years. Do you want to know how long it will take her before she comes here into the United States? It will take her 397 years before she can enter this country.

Do you call that human rights, do you call that equity, do you call that proper legislation for the American people? I venture to say that if a referendum is taken there would be very few votes in opposition to this humane legislation.

Of course, Mr. JENKINS forgets that this alleged potential danger in the shape of a wife who is separated from her husband and marries again requires that the wife be a citizen of the United States; and, of course, she can not become a citizen

until she has been five years in this country, so that this 55-year old woman will not be able to bring in her second husband until she is at least 60 or 70 years of age at which time her husband will probably be reaching his seventieth or seventy-fifth year. Now, how many women over 55 years of age marry second husbands, and how many will there be in the class of which Mr. JENKINS is so much afraid of? I venture to say that, assuming he is right, there can not be more than 10 to 15 such persons in any fiscal year, and that I doubt very much. I do not believe that we have very much to fear the "influx" of these 10 to 15 immigrants every year, and, assuming that this bill is not passed, are not these parents entitled to come into this country anyhow as preferred immigrants, and will not the same situation arise whether or not these women who may be separated from their husbands will be admitted as nonquota immigrants or preferred immigrants? Is not this whole argument so futile as to require anything further to be said to show its uselessness?

This narrow view which Mr. JENKINS and his associates have taken in this matter is so thoroughly unjust and against the interests of our American people that it should be branded once for all with the most infamous terms a person is capable of.

Let us go a step farther and assume for the sake of argument that 15,000 immigrants will be admitted under this law. All of these immigrants are of advanced years, being over 55 years of age, and their mortality of course will be very great. If admitted, they will be admitted at once and there will be no recurrence of admission of these aliens. As a matter of fact, very few parents are 55. They run much older.

Here we have a number of parents of American citizens who must be supported by their children, and instead of making them send their support abroad we permit them to come to the United States and make their children support them at home. Is there any harm in that?

Again referring to the question of the number of people who may be affected by this legislation we simply anticipate the time when they can come to the United States and in some cases permit them to come in, where otherwise they can not possibly reach these shores. As I said before, Mr. Jenkins's figure of 15,000 is decidedly too high; and as I understand, the last fiscal year saw but 8,000 applications for admission into the United States for parents of American citizens. Assuming that this number were 15,000, it would not be more than once in the history of the United States and will not recur in any subsequent year.

We therefore start with this supposition and for the present fiscal year we will have 15,000 old immigrants added to the population of this country. In the natural course of things these immigrants will die within the next 10 or 15 years. New admissions can not be many. Unless their number decreases we may have 300 or 400 parents brought into this country year by year without quota limitations. Does that strike the House as extraordinary or dangerous to the welfare of America? Since when has it become a crime for children to take care of their aged parents? Are we not better off to have these parents in the country instead of sending money to them out of the country for their support and maintenance in their old age?

Anyone studying the situation will agree with the majority of the committee that no harm can be done by the exemption of these aged parents for quota restriction limitations, and our Commissioner General of Immigration heartily recognizes this policy.

Again referring to the question of the number of people affected by this legislation, I have a letter from the State Department and that letter clearly shows that there are only 8,000 applications and not 15,000, as charged in the report, and this letter can be seen at any time. I am not exaggerating the situation at all in the slightest degree. We start with the supposition that for the present fiscal year, let us assume, there are 15,000 added to our population in the United States, but in the natural course of things these immigrants will die within five or ten years, and new admissions can not be had. I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL], the chairman of the Committee on Rules, and the Republican Party, and the members of the Democratic Party, as Americans, as legislators, to grant us this piece of humanitarian legislation. We do not ask for any appropriation, we do not ask for millions, we ask you to do a kindly and a humanitarian thing, to unite families and to fulfill the pledge made by both the Democratic and Republican Parties to the American people in their last conventions. [Applause.]

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, if there are no further special orders, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CHINBLOM). There are two other special orders. Under the special order the Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. LA GUARDIA] for 10 minutes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I want to take only a moment or two to refer to the bill which the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] has been discussing, a bill to give nonquota status to parents of American citizens. It is entirely a human problem, and you can not solve a human question with cold statistics and ruthless bureaucratic regulations.

The only proposition here is to amend the present immigration act so as to admit as nonquota immigrants the parents of American citizens who are over 55 years of age. This in the United States, where we have less population per acre or per square mile and more wealth than in any country in the world. It is easy to submit a minority report and so distort facts and juggle figures so as to create the impression that thousands of people would thereby enter the United States and compete in the present overcrowded labor market and thus frighten people into opposing this humanitarian measure. This House of Representatives and the Committee on Immigration are estopped from raising the labor question, because if you want to hit at the source of the labor that is bringing down wages and the American standard of living, you have it right at the Mexican border, and the Committee on Immigration knows it. They have had hearings upon it, they have facts and figures, and they do not do a thing about it. Gentlemen, talk about mothers and fathers 55 years of age, who are the mothers and fathers of American citizens, and object to their coming in, and at the same time permitting Mexican peon laborers to come in by the tens of thousands and work in beet fields and for the western railroads at starvation wages. If there is an oversupply of labor, it comes from that source. Remember that before the mother or father could come in under the proposed legislation, the children must be citizens, and they must show affirmatively that their parents are not coming here to perform labor, that they, the children, American citizens, are able and willing to support their parents, giving the Government assurance that the parents will not become public charges. Furthermore, these old folks must be in good health and otherwise meet all requirements of the present severe immigration law.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they are not exempted from passing every test required by the present immigration laws.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Certainly not.

Mr. JENKINS. The gentleman recognizes that the law gives first preference to fathers and mothers of people to whom the gentleman is referring?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Exactly. That is all right in theory; but what good is a preference to a mother and father of a citizen who happen to be in Lithuania, or Latvia, or Rumania, or Italy, or Czechoslovakia, or Palestine, where they have to wait for 10 or 15 years before they are reached under this so-called preference. Such a preference is only a sham.

Mr. JENKINS. Is the gentleman sure of his figures in making that statement?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Certainly. I have some here which I will refer to in just a minute.

Mr. JENKINS. The gentleman is not correct in the statement.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. How long will they have to wait?

Mr. JENKINS. I can not give the gentleman the exact figures, but not 10 or 15 years from those countries.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. From Lithuania?

Mr. JENKINS. I can not answer.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I will tell the gentleman that from Lithuania and Rumania and Poland and Palestine they would have to wait several years, and the old people die in the meantime. So what good is that preferential right? We have no immigration problem in this country to-day. The European immigrants here are so well established that they do not bring down wages or reduce the standard of living. In fact, the opposition now comes from the manufacturers' associations and open shoppers against European labor. European immigration is now well organized, and exploiters of labor now say, "Give us Mexican peons, give us impoverished West Indians," because they can work them under conditions of long hours and low wages that the European immigrant to-day does not desire to work under, because he knows better and maintains the American standard. Let me show you a living example.

Here is a photograph of the finest cooperative dwelling house in the city of New York. It occupies an entire city block. It was put up by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. I do not believe there are 2 per cent of native born in that union. They are all former immigrants. These people are the tailors of New York, every one of them an immigrant. The other photograph here shows the courtyard of that building. Just look at that cheerful, beautiful garden. They have their own auditorium, their own playgrounds, their own nursery, and their own sanitation department. Observe the splendid layout of the building—a window in every room and a bit of sunshine

in every window. The owners of these apartments have solved for themselves the question of congestion and the immigration problem.

This is the immigrant of to-day. You are going to keep these good workingmen and working women who have established their homes here from sending for their parents. This is the immigrant of to-day, and this is a living demonstration of the desirability of these immigrants in spite of the abuse and vilification heaped upon them for years by narrow-minded and prejudiced restrictionists. Are you going to say, will you not say, "We will give you the right to bring your fathers and mothers to this country now so that they may share your contentment"? To say the contrary would not be right and would not be based on any sound reason. The children of the immigrants are going into the high schools and colleges. You said, "Let us Americanize the immigrant." We did so; and because we have done so do you want to make their lives miserable by keeping their aged parents out of the country?

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. JENKINS. From what the gentleman said, I understood him to intimate that this Committee on Immigration and Naturalization has done nothing toward solving that problem. Has not the committee provided a measure that will promote a comprehensive solution of that problem?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes. It is true there is a bill now. It has been before the committee for four years, but somehow the Mexican peons have come in and parents of citizens have been kept out.

Mr. JENKINS. The gentleman has given the impression that members of the committee have been opposed to it.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Your committee proposed a drastic bill four years ago, and it was later withdrawn.

Mr. JENKINS. In the gentleman's opinion, what is the reason why it is not passed now?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It is because of the sugar industry and the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. JENKINS. What else can the committee do?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. They can force the bill through. I was present in the committee room when the representatives of the railroad testified that they were in favor of the admission of Mexican labor but were in favor of restrictions to be imposed upon immigration from other countries. There has been no action on the bill. I even heard a railroad executive say that they wanted Mexican labor fresh and green from Mexico and did not care for the United States born Mexican.

Mr. JENKINS. The bill has been reported out. There is nothing else that our committee can do.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I am not a member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization; but in my opinion if the committee wanted to do so, it would have no trouble in putting it through.

I submit, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, that the House should be given an opportunity to vote for this father and mother bill. You want a permanent immigration. You do not want an itinerant immigration. You want families to come here and establish themselves, and when these families are established and the children are going to school, and when they have built their homes here and have acquired property here, is it not the proper thing to do to let them send over for their fathers and mothers? I know that this House is kindly disposed. This measure will not open the doors without restriction. It will simply unite families. [Applause.]

Table showing action taken in certain quotas on petitions approved for parents of American citizens, for whom petition Form 633 has been approved, July 1, 1924, to April 1, 1930

(These figures are approximate, being the best estimate now available)

Country	From 1924 to 1930		Balance
	Approved	Issued	
Italy.....	24,507	9,550	14,957
Russia.....	7,228	3,880	3,348
Rumania.....	2,191	991	1,200
Turkey.....	1,818	305	1,513
Palestine.....	80	63	17
Lithuania.....	1,307	774	533
Latvia.....	314	247	67
Yugoslavia.....	1,648	1,089	559
Poland.....	11,711	8,566	3,145
Hungary.....	1,778	1,016	762
Austria.....	516	370	146
England.....	516	370	146
Ireland.....	2,952	2,205	747
	486	298	188
Total.....	56,536	29,354	27,182

According to this figure it will readily be seen that it will take several years for parents who are waiting their turn to receive a preferential visa. A casual glance at the number of visas issued as contained in the second column during a period of six years will give an idea of how long it will take the number contained in the third column to receive their visas for which they have been waiting already for five years.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes on the results of the naval conference, following the address of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CULKIN].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Idaho asks unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes after the special order granted to the gentleman from New York. Is there objection?

Mr. GREEN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to couple with that request a request of my own to address the House for five minutes.

Mr. HALL of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is the first day that has been set apart during this session for the consideration of District business. I shall not object to the requests that have been made, but I shall have to object to other requests for special orders covering to-day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that it is not customary to couple requests for special orders with other similar requests. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes following the gentleman from Idaho. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. CULKIN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. CULKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SENDING STOLEN PROPERTY THROUGH INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. CULKIN. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, on February 5 we passed in this House H. R. 119. It is an act to prohibit the sending and receipt of stolen property through interstate and foreign commerce. The bill is now pending in the Senate and it would be gratuitous to discuss this measure at this time except for the fact that recently the distinguished Member from Iowa [Mr. RAMSEYER] reopened the question here. It is likewise possible that the bill may be amended and returned to this House for action. I am further influenced to discuss it as I regard this measure as one of the most notable contributions to criminal jurisprudence that has been made in many a year. I regard the opposition to this bill as unfortunate and believe that the Members of this House who voted against this measure did so under a misapprehension of the facts and the great public need for its enactment.

AMERICA'S LOSING BATTLE WITH CRIME

The indisputable fact is that America is fighting a losing battle with the underworld. The economic loss due to crime yearly for the past three years has been variously estimated from ten to sixteen billions of dollars. The country is carrying an increasing crime bill yearly, which, in the long run, will result in civic and economic bankruptcy for America unless the situation is cured. Over 12,000 murders are being committed in America annually, most of them in commission of felonies. The annual murder rate in this country has increased 350 per cent since 1900.

In other words, while 2 persons in every 100,000 were murdered in 1900, the proportion is now 7 in every 100,000. Human life is no longer sacred here. In some of our larger centers the underworld has fixed rates for murder. For this condition, which makes our government of laws a mockery and the Nation the laughingstock of the civilized world, the enactment and enforcement of this measure promises great things.

NOT DUE TO PROHIBITION

The claim is made that prohibition has caused this saturation of crime. I deny this. Long before prohibition came, and as early as 1910, the underworld was in action and crime was rampant. As time has gone on it has been more efficiently organized. It has become so thoroughly organized that the master minds who control, direct, marshal, and recruit the criminal forces enjoy well nigh complete immunity from pun-

ishment. They outclass in ability and resourcefulness the law-enforcement group. The interstate fence through organization and great resources has slowed down or corrupted our law-enforcement agencies. In some localities law-enforcement officers, State and Nation, have formed a partnership with crime.

Mark O. Prentiss, an authority on crime, who organized the National Crime Commission, stated in an article in the *Manufacturers Record* of February 24, 1927, as follows:

Crime is one of the biggest businesses in this country. Taking even the low figure of \$10,000,000,000 as the annual cost, we find that it stands above the entire foreign trade of the United States, amounting annually to \$9,239,000,000 in 1926. The cost of crime each year is greater than the aggregate value of all the agricultural products of the United States in 1926. Crime is a huge and organized business, with a direct cost of \$4,000,000,000 and overhead of \$4,000,000,000 and a waste of \$5,000,000,000 more. Crime is, from an economic and business point of view, the greatest single problem which the United States faces to-day.

Wade H. Ellis, a member of the American Bar Association's crime commission which has given the crime situation a careful survey, is an authority on this question. Mr. Ellis was formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States and before that was attorney general of Ohio. He characterizes the report of the commission to its parent body as being the story of our national dishonor. The report fixes the national crime bill in America at \$12,933,000,000. This figure includes loss from fraud, burglary, robbery, and larceny, the cost of law enforcement, and the economic waste of crime. This staggering bill is paid by the American people. Every citizen, however humble, is paying tribute to crime. The cost of our crime bill is added to the cost of production and transportation. Our country is so rich and so potential that we have been thus far able to survive economically. Eventually, however, crime will bleed us white, both physically and spiritually.

PROPOSED LAW CONSTRUCTIVE

This bill, fathered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LA GUARDIA], is the most constructive piece of legislation that has been offered to correct this most alarming situation. It strikes at the root of this evil. It will destroy the interstate fence. With vision, ability, and vigor back of its enforcement, it will carry the war successfully to the criminal receiver who now makes possible the vending of the spoils of theft, robbery, and murder; spoils that are said to amount to more than \$2,000,000,000 in merchandise, jewelry, bonds, and other items of value. It carries the war to the interstate receiver of stolen property, upon whose technique, to convert their booty into cash, the burglar, the thief, and robber almost always depends.

THE FENCE

In a book entitled "Criminal Receivers in the United States," issued by the prison committee of the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County, the receiver and his part in crime are admirably set forth as follows:

These backers and "fences" are the real master minds. They not only finance the criminals, dispose of their loot, and keep them in the field, but they procure lawyers and political influence; they pull every pullable wire and they actually get the basic information and lay the broader plan of underworld operation. In a military comparison they take care of the strategy of crime and leave the actual tactics of individual crimes to the middleman.

The New York State commission has gone into the question of crime very exhaustively and made certain recommendations to the legislature, some of which have been carried out. I quote its findings on receivers of stolen goods from page 42 of its report:

One of the distinctive features of crime as it exists at the present time is that thefts are no longer confined to the mere stealing of money but have been extended to the stealing on a large scale of valuable goods, silks, furs, rubber—almost every commodity is stolen in large quantities, for which the thieves apparently find a ready market.

Because of this situation the receiver of stolen goods or "fence" has become a dominant factor in the underworld. In many cases he is the real instigator of the crime and the master mind behind it. Cases are reported where a "fence" has boldly visited a loft building with his chief accomplices, and in the guise of wishing to buy furs has pointed out to those accomplices the particular furs which he desires to have stolen and for which he has a ready market.

Newton D. Baker, whose position on public matters has never been of a punitive character, testified before the House Committee on the Judiciary in favor of this legislation. Mr. Baker

is a close student of sociology and at this time is a member of the national crime commission. He testified in part as follows:

As a matter of fact, if this committee please, crime has both a local and an interstate aspect, and it is the interstate aspects of crime that are baffling and difficult.

There are organized gangs in the United States that have names and have a kind of lodge association, so that when one of their members is arrested in Seattle, Wash., the president of the organization arranges his bond by telegraph from Chicago, or wherever else the headquarters may be, and organizes his defense—employs counsel for him out of the common treasury.

They are highly organized, and when bad men conspire good men must combine, and the only combination we can have that will be effective against this interstate organization of crime is the organization that is represented by this committee, speaking for Congress.

I file here some two hundred and fifty and odd editorials which have appeared in newspapers in all the States in this country, including practically all of the leading metropolitan papers, and letters from editors.

The committee will have a list of these editorials by States, but we are filing at this time the editorials themselves that have appeared. We are filing letters from city prosecuting attorneys. We are filing letters from attorneys general of numerous States.

Perhaps the most illuminating testimony given before the Judiciary Committee was that of President Green, of the American Federation of Labor. His testimony strips the situation of all technical camouflage and is in part as follows:

Labor is interested in it, deeply interested in it, and I know when I come here this morning to tell you that labor is in thorough accord with the work of the crime commission and of this proposed legislation, I am but reflecting the sentiment and the feelings of the millions of working men and women in this country.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CULKIN. Yes.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Has the gentleman stated that he has had seven years' experience as district attorney and six years' experience as county judge in New York, and has thereby had opportunity of getting real first-hand information?

Mr. CULKIN. I was perhaps too modest to mention it. Sometimes it is a pleasant memory and sometimes it is not. I was 10 years a district attorney and 7 years a county judge, most of the time engaged in the trial of felonies. I have given the matter a great deal of study, and this bill naturally attracted my interest and attention because of its potentialities.

This bill, if enacted into law and properly enforced, will, I repeat, destroy the immunity from punishment which the fence now enjoys. It will enable the Federal authorities to follow the loot interstate and bring to book the high-powered Fagins who are destroying hundreds of thousands of our young people by affording them highly paid employment in the fields of theft, robbery, and murder.

LOCAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS POWERLESS

My able colleague from Iowa, Mr. RAMSEYER, with whom I rarely differ on legislative matters, is mistaken in his opposition to this bill. The basis of his argument is that the detection of receivers is a State function; that it is the duty of the county attorney or district attorney to enforce this phase of the law. The fact is that the State attorney or district attorney is absolutely helpless in this field. The gentleman must know that his subpoena can not reach beyond the State line. The local machinery is inadequate in other respects. The local district attorney may succeed in convicting the man on the firing line. The loot meanwhile has passed three or four State lines and is in the hands of some white-collared gentleman who occupies an elaborate suite of offices in some distant city. So far as the jurisdiction of the local district attorney is concerned, the receiver and the loot might as well be in South America as in a State even adjacent.

I trust the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. RAMSEYER] will reverse his position on this bill both in the interests of law enforcement and the youth that is being destroyed. I desire to again emphasize for the benefit of the gentleman from Iowa that it is these fences who organize the criminal and make the crime possible. They are responsible for 75 per cent of the crimes of violence in America to-day. They sit in high places and ostensibly are men of influence in the communities where they live. They receive 75 per cent of the proceeds of crimes of violence, breaches of trust, and larceny. I am wondering if the gentleman from Iowa ever heard of one of these interstate receivers being convicted. I have not, and I have studied the situation with some care.

DYER ACT

The only winning fight that is being waged against organized crime in America is in the field of stolen automobiles. This would supposedly be a prolific field for interstate larceny with

recovery and conviction of the defendant difficult. Due to a Federal law, the Dyer Act, a splendidly constructive piece of legislation for which my distinguished colleague from Missouri need not apologize, 93 per cent of the stolen cars in the United States are recovered. Considering the mobility of the automobile this is most remarkable, yet in the absence of this admirable law which the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DYER] sponsored, the percentage of recoveries would be as low as in the field of stocks, bonds, jewelry, and other merchandise. I have the exact tables on recoveries of stolen automobiles for 23 cities. I cite only 1927 and 1928. They are as follows:

Year	Stolen	Recovered	Not recovered	Per cent recovered	Per cent not recovered
1927	95,083	87,186	7,897	91.7	8.3
1928	74,546	69,196	5,350	92.8	7.2

21 per cent decrease in one year.

The newspapers recently carried a statement from the law officer of the National Automobile Dealers' Association that the Dyer Act was responsible for recoveries of 93 per cent of the automobiles stolen in America during the year 1929. What the Dyer Act has done in the automobile field this measure will do in the fields of larceny, robbery, and theft. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DYER], to whom the country is indebted for this admirable legislation, is faint-hearted over the sentences imposed on boys for the commission of this crime. I also deplore the practice of committing youth to prisons or penitentiaries if reconstruction is possible. The judge who sentences a first offender or a casual joy rider to a term in State's prison or in a penitentiary is just as antisocial as the defendant himself. Courts which are abreast of the times no longer sentence without an adequate investigation into the history, background, and antecedents of the defendant. We have recently provided probation officers for the Federal courts. This should cure this condition if it exists.

YOUTH OF CRIMINALS

But the gentleman from Missouri should remember that a large percentage of those on the criminal firing line in America are youths between 16 and 20 years of age. Many of them are already third and fourth offenders, with a long history of juvenile delinquencies. Many of them are extremely dangerous to the community.

The crimes of which they are convicted were principally crimes of violence. An automatic revolver in the hands of these boys is just as deadly as when it is used by a man 40 years of age. I mention this to show the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DYER] that the fences and the receivers who are back of this criminal mob recruit them young. If society is not to be overwhelmed by these young criminals incarceration is absolutely necessary; but in urging this measure I wish to emphasize again that if the fence were destroyed and there were no field for the disposition of the proceeds of robbery and murder that these youths would be saved.

I have long believed that proper technical education which would graduate youth into gainful employment in the trades would help to solve this problem. I believe that present-day education has broken down. It should include proper trade schools which would save many of these youths from the fence by giving them a place in the economic sun.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. LA GUARDIA] is not properly minded. His purpose in introducing this bill is to save the youth, more particularly in the cities, who are being exploited and destroyed by the professional fence. He is not apt to introduce penal legislation in this body, but he understands the psychology of city life and recognizes that the sleek, under-cover fence always escapes the consequences of the crime which he promotes and receives 75 per cent of the proceeds. Recently the gentleman from New York performed a signal service to his community by calling attention to the alliance between a multimillionaire fence and a sitting magistrate. The leadership of the gentleman from New York can be followed on this measure.

ATTITUDE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

I have endeavored to discuss the objections to this measure. There remains but one major objection as brought forth in the House. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. RAMSEYER] placed in the RECORD a letter addressed to a distinguished Member of the other body, Senator NORRIS, of Nebraska, written by the Attorney General of the United States. In this communication Mr. Mitchell says there are no good reasons for extending the activities of the Federal Government into fields heretofore occupied by the States.

The fact is that the State has never prosecuted the interstate fence because of lack of jurisdiction. It is admitted that the Federal machinery is now and has been inadequate. The preliminary report of the Wickersham Commission is familiar to the Members of this House. It states that criminal law enforcement machinery in the country is entirely inadequate and that a remedy will be suggested in due time. It is indisputable that unless the machinery of enforcement is strengthened and increased through the medium of additional judges, district attorneys, and investigators that crime will absolutely get the upper hand. Let the Attorney General tell us what the country needs in the way of additional judges and enforcement officers. I am confident that Congress will give him all he asks.

The State authorities are convicting the criminal on the firing line while the Federal arm is impotent on the interstate phase of the crime and the detection of the receiver. But the mob on the firing line is only a symptom of the disease. The Attorney General should likewise remember that it is the function of Congress to select the ground on which he shall give battle to crime. His advice is welcome, but should not be controlling. But the Nation and the Attorney General must recognize that we have burst our swaddling clothes and that the country is bigger than it was 50 years ago and that transportation has been completely revolutionized. Congress must recognize that crime at its present rate of increase will in a few years spell the destruction of the Nation. This proposed machinery which the Attorney General mistakenly rejects is in fact an important weapon in the hands of the Government against the interstate "fence," who is a national and not a State problem.

May I say that expert opinion on this question goes further than this proposed law. It urges a central bureau for crime detection patterned after Scotland Yard. I am personally for this unless conditions speedily change. Crime, under the leadership of the highly organized interstate fence is rapidly destroying the Nation. May I say it is no time to prate about State rights when the Nation is in peril? The Attorney General must recognize that the interstate fence who is largely responsible for the terrific crime and murder rate in America to-day is a national and not a State problem. The Attorney General must recognize the country is in a state of war with crime and that crime is getting the upper hand. When we went into the World War each State did not go in on its own initiative or make war in its own way. The whole Nation was enlisted. To follow the advice of the Attorney General in this particular would be to invite chaos and turn the Nation over to the criminals. It is my honest judgment that the effect of a losing battle against crime, which seems possible with the national enforcement agencies sulking in their tents, will be much more disastrous to the Nation than the loss of an international war.

I trust that Congress will pass this legislation so necessary for the security and progress of the country. [Applause.]

THE LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE—RESULTS ATTAINED

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CHINDBLOM). The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, the London Naval Conference is approaching an end under terms that indicate that the program inaugurated by President Hoover looking to further reduction of naval armaments of the world has been carried to a successful conclusion.

The delegates to the conference are perfecting an agreement that will limit the tonnage in all the categories of ships for the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, and certain features will be included that will have the approval of France and Italy, though these two latter nations will not at this time subscribe to the entire program.

To President Hoover and to the delegates who have represented the United States and the other great powers at the conference table are due the profound gratitude of the people of all nations for their patience, their wisdom, their untiring devotion in meeting a most difficult responsibility.

The reports from London indicate the results in terms of tonnage for the United States, Great Britain, and Japan. Very frankly, it is my profound conviction that had the conferees been able to agree upon tonnage in one-half the totals that have been announced, the outcome would have meant the cutting in two of naval budgets and, what is of vastly more importance, world peace thereby would have been made more secure. However, the other powers were not able to see the question in the light of the proposal of President Hoover in his Armistice Day address, November 11, 1929—that reduction of naval armaments could not be too low for the United States—and hence the terms of agreement that have been reached are in the nature of a compromise.

While the details and exact terms of the treaty have not been composed, the general result has been announced by President Hoover and by the Secretary of State, Colonel Stimson, and to this general result I invite your attention.

It is my sincere judgment that the outcome is so much worthwhile that should the treaty be framed upon the basis of the tentative agreement it should command the most earnest approval upon the part of the people of the United States and the entire world.

DEFINITE LIMITATION IN ALL CATEGORIES

The London conference, first of all, fixes a limitation in tonnage in all categories of ships.

This achievement alone, upon the basis of tonnage agreement, is an accomplishment of transcendent importance. In the absence of such agreement, rivalry in shipbuilding programs would continue. This rivalry would produce fear and suspicion. Fear and suspicion would produce larger and still larger demands for armaments in all unrestricted categories, just as was the case following the Washington conference with respect to the cruiser type, when programs were adopted and ships were constructed, not because they were needed by world powers, but because other nations were going forward with extravagant programs. Definite agreement will end this vicious circle.

LIMITATION WITHIN CATEGORIES

The second accomplishment of the London conference, if it may be carried to consummation, has to do with the tonnage fixed for the several categories. Let us consider what the apparent program means.

That it may stand out in graphic manner, I shall place the data in columns showing the tonnage of the three great powers, the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, when the conference convened and as it will be under the proposed agreement.

Tonnage built, building, appropriated for, or fixed by Washington conference as of January 15, 1930, contrasted with tonnage under London conference agreement

[Data for January 15, 1930, from data sheet compiled by Office of Naval Intelligence, except authorization for aircraft carriers, which is taken from Washington treaty; data for London conference is from statement of President Hoover of April 11, 1930, and from apparently authentic press dispatches]

	United States		Great Britain		Japan	
	Tonnage, Jan. 15, 1930	London conference agreement	Tonnage, Jan. 15, 1930	London conference agreement	Tonnage, Jan. 15, 1930	London conference agreement
Battleships.....	Tons 523,400	Tons 1400,000	Tons 606,450	Tons 1463,030	Tons 292,000	Tons 1264,900
Aircraft carriers.....	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	81,000	81,000
Cruisers.....	250,500		406,911		206,815	
8-inch guns.....		180,000		150,000		108,450
6-inch guns.....		145,000		180,000		100,450
Destroyers.....	290,304	150,000	196,761	150,000	129,375	105,500
Submarines.....	87,232	52,700	69,201	52,700	78,497	52,700
	1,286,436	1,121,200	1,414,323	1,136,700	788,087	713,000

¹ About.

² 90,086 tons, built and building.

³ 115,350 tons, built and building.

⁴ 68,870 tons, built and building.

⁵ 18 cruisers.

⁶ 15 cruisers.

⁷ 12 cruisers.

⁸ These figures for United States and Great Britain are interchangeable.

⁹ Exclusive of 47,598 tons of craft in service but over effective age. Exclusive of 86,915 tons of craft listed for disposal.

¹⁰ Exclusive of 1,695 tons of craft in service but over effective age.

¹¹ Exclusive of 69,160 tons of craft in service but over effective age.

The figures speak for themselves. It is idle to exclaim that extravagant reductions have been made, and yet reductions have been made that are substantial.

For the United States, it means reduction of more than 165,000 tons; for Great Britain, more than 275,000 tons; and for Japan, more than 75,000 tons.

CONTRAST WITH GENEVA CONFERENCE

Consider the question from the standpoint of proposals that were made at the Geneva Conference in 1927.

At that conference, no nation proposed reduction of tonnage in capital ships or aircraft carriers. The London conference has found it possible to strike from the capital ship class, 3 battleships for the United States, 5 for Great Britain, and 1 for Japan, and has deferred replacement upon all capital ships until 1936.

At the Geneva conference, the United States proposed cruiser tonnage of from 250,000 to 300,000 tons, each for the United

States and Great Britain; destroyer tonnage of from 200,000 to 250,000 tons; and submarine tonnage of 60,000 to 90,000 tons—a total in these three classes of from 510,000 to 640,000 tons. Great Britain proposed for each nation a combined tonnage in these classes of 651,800 to 660,500 tons, including a limited amount of tonnage that was built or building.

In these three categories, the London agreement is about 125,000 tons under the Geneva proposals.

Mr. DUNBAR. In the course of the gentleman's remarks, will he inform us as to the amount of money that will be saved to the United States by reason of this reduction? I ask that because it has been published in the newspapers that the total saving to the United States during the next six years in the construction of vessels and in their operations will amount to \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. FRENCH. Yes; I am just coming to that point.

Translated into money, I estimate that the London agreement, upon the basis of construction programs alone during the next six years, will mean for the United States from \$460,000,000 to \$500,000,000 under what they would have been had the proposals of the United States at Geneva been adopted. More than that, additional millions would need to have been added for operation and maintenance of a larger naval establishment. Similar costs would have been required of other powers.

It is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the hundreds of millions of money that in all probability the United States and the other world powers would have been called upon to meet had the London conference failed and had the rule of competitive building of naval craft come to dominate the political thought of nations. It is quite possible they would have exceeded the amount of \$1,000,000,000 as has been estimated by students of the problem over what they will be upon the basis of the London agreement.

FRANCE AND ITALY

The failure of France and Italy to adhere to the features of the London treaty touching limitation in categories can not be taken as seriously as would need to be had France and Italy built up to their authorization under the terms of the Washington treaty. Both nations are some 70,000 tons behind in replacement programs in battleships. In aircraft carriers France has built but 21,653 tons of her allocated 60,000 tons, and Italy has no carriers at all, though she was allotted the same tonnage as France.

The statesmanship of France and of Italy, in my judgment, will be equal to adjustment of the differences between the people of these great powers.

The results that have been attained by the London conference, together with the results attained by the conference of Washington in 1922 and the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, will make easier the problem of the conference that will assemble in 1935. The one conference preceded the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, the other has followed it, and to that treaty both are ancillary.

With rivalries removed in shipbuilding construction programs, with world stability looking toward peace better secured, the problem five years from now ought to be, and I believe will be, more confidently met, and under conditions that should mean radical reductions in tonnage of all the different types.

All in all, the results of the London conference have profound significance. The path toward peace bears imprint of short and sometimes faltering steps. We had hoped for longer strides and greater programs of reduction, but maybe we had not appraised fully the factors of international importance that have admonished caution upon the part of nations.

But we have accomplished much. The footprints in the pathway are directed forward and not backward and they are pointing toward the goal of international understandings through exchange of ideas, through the acquaintanceship of world peoples with problems of their fellows and through the realization that the might of justice stands behind a course that is grounded in righteousness, and that it will prevail.

IMMIGRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under an order previously entered the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, much has been said to-day about the bill introduced by my colleague from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] and about the report thereon as well as the minority views. I will admit for those who are inclined against restriction of immigration this bill is one of particular merit. If I could go along and vote for bills which would have to do with letting down the bars of immigration, the Dickstein bill is one I would support.

Under the quota and national origins laws which were passed and finally put into effect the countries of the world are, of course, permitted to enter their citizens for American citizen-

ship. It happens there are twelve or fifteen thousand parents of persons who have already entered and obtained citizenship, parents who can not come into America under the existing quotas because the quotas from those countries have apparently already been exhausted. If they are not entitled, under national origin, to make these further entries, it seems to me that this is the wrong time for our country to have anything to do with letting down the bars to admit additional aliens.

I would like to remind my colleagues that, as they well know, there are something like 14,000,000 persons of foreign birth in the United States. Of these there are probably one-half not American citizens; they are aliens.

I would also like to remind you that on the west coast of the United States the yellow man and the bronze man are entering. On the southwest coast of the United States, on the Mexican border, the red, the tan, and the white are entering. On the southeast coast of the United States the blacks are finding their way from the islands to my own great State of Florida. In New York and other eastern cities great hordes from European and Asiatic countries are coming in at the rate of about a half million per year, when approximately only 50,000 American citizens are annually departing to other countries for residence.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN. Not now. I will later.

These figures indicate an income of almost one-half million aliens annually, besides the thousands who are unlawfully entering.

I would like to ask, when we have from three to five million people in America unemployed, when we have bread lines and soup lines in many places in this country, when we have people begging for work in order to maintain their families, is this the time to let down the bars on immigration? Only recently I read of a man who was shot because he was stealing a little food for his wife and children. He said he had been trying to find employment but failed, that his wife and children were suffering from hunger, and he had to obtain food for them.

When such conditions exist, with possibly 5,000,000 people unemployed, begging for employment, is this the time to let down the immigration bars? When American labor is appealing in every manner to obtain employment, is this the time to let down the immigration bars? When we are receiving from 50,000 to 60,000 from Canada, and from 30,000 to 40,000 from Mexico, and thousands from other foreign countries per year, competing with American labor, is this the time to let down the immigration bars? When the American dollar has taken a plunge overnight almost from 90 cents to 75 cents on the dollar, is this the time to let down the immigration bars? When the stock market has carried millions and millions down with it in one crash, is this the time to admit more aliens into America? When the reds and communists are demonstrating and propagating their anti-American feelings, is this the time to let down the immigration bars?

If I could vote for letting down the bars on immigration, I would join my friend from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN], because I regret to see families separated; but in face of existing conditions, different by far from the time when the platforms of the two parties were adopted nearly two years ago, I can not support such a bill. At that time conditions as now were not facing the American people. Now we are face to face with increasing unemployment. We are face to face with unrest, social problems, race problems, crime waves, riots, anti-American propaganda, wage reduction, and other evils which are largely brought about by the seething hordes of undesirable aliens already in America. No, my friends; this is no time to let down our immigration bars. [Applause.]

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN. I yield.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will the gentleman, in fairness to me and in fairness to the Members of the House, point out in what respect these old people will have to do with the commerce that the gentleman is talking about?

Mr. GREEN. I just stated to the gentleman that undoubtedly if anybody could vote to admit aliens, to such his bill is plausible, but I would be glad to vote to slam the door of America against all aliens for at least five years, until we can at least partially Americanize and assimilate some of the foreign population already in America. I am for restriction of immigration because America must be protected for Americans first.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to proceed for two additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN. I yield.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman follow that same principle as to the protective tariff? What is the difference whether you permit the aliens to come to this country without restriction or permit the products of their industry and labor to come in under a tariff advocated by the Democratic-left wing Republican coalition?

Mr. GREEN. I would like to say to my friend from Wisconsin that he well knows my position on the tariff. The gentleman knows that I appeared before the Ways and Means Committee and advocated protection on the products of my State. I would like to say to my friend on that side of the aisle that I believe in protecting American agriculture, American industry, and American labor.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. In the gentleman's own State or in other States?

Mr. GREEN. Well, as my friend knows, a tariff bill is fair only when it protects alike all sections of our country, and gives protection equally to agriculture, industry, and labor.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The trouble with the Democrats is that they generally advocate a protective tariff for the products of their own State. They generally do not advocate, but oppose, a protective tariff for products of other States. The distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MONTE] made a very good Republican speech in favor of protection a few moments ago. In view of the gentleman's attitude on immigration I want to say that I believe the products of foreign labor coming into this country do more harm than the aliens we have coming here. I hope the gentleman from Florida will follow the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana and vote for a tariff bill which will protect the products of all of the States of our country from unfair competition of cheaply produced foreign products.

Mr. GREEN. I would like to say to my friend that it is primary that we protect our people and secondary that we solve our problems of trade and industry. Immigration should and does take precedence over the tariff. However, the recent tariff bill, I believe, will carry much aid and relief to my State of Florida. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Florida has again expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I hope this will be the last request for permission to address the House this afternoon, because we have some District bills—virtually unanimous consent bills—which it is desired to have considered this afternoon.

Mr. HALL of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I must object to any further requests for time this afternoon.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I understood the Speaker to put the question, and that there was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The right to object was reserved.

Mr. HALL of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I object.

CHILDREN'S TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I call up Senate bill 3425, to amend the act of Congress approved March 1, 1929, entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a children's tuberculosis sanatorium."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan calls up a bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that this bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1929, entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a children's tuberculosis sanatorium," is hereby amended by increasing the sum authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act from \$500,000 to \$625,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be appropriated in like manner as other appropriations for the District of Columbia.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 10, after the word "Columbia" insert:

"That if the land proposed to be acquired as a site for the said sanatorium is without the District of Columbia the title to said property

shall be taken directly to and in the name of the United States, and in case a satisfactory price can not be agreed upon for the purchase of said land, the Attorney General of the United States, at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall institute condemnation proceedings to acquire such land as may be selected for said site either in the State of Maryland or in the State of Virginia in accordance with the laws of said States, and expenses of procuring evidence of title or of condemnation, or both, shall be paid out of the appropriation herein made for the purchase of said site."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

I rise largely to obtain a brief explanation of the bill. As I understand, the purpose of the bill it is to increase the authorization of appropriation from \$500,000 to \$625,000 for this children's tuberculosis sanatorium.

Mr. McLEOD. It merely amends the act of 1929 by increasing the amount \$125,000. This was found necessary after a survey which was authorized, with an appropriation of \$15,000, by the last Congress. The measure is supported by the District Commissioners, the Bureau of the Budget, and does not conflict with the financial program of the President.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is one other provision, I believe, that the bill seeks to amend, and that is to authorize the commissioners to purchase land outside of the District in adjoining States.

Mr. McLEOD. That is correct.

Mr. STAFFORD. Otherwise the present law is in no way changed?

Mr. McLEOD. That is correct.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IOWA CIRCLE

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 7996) to change the name of Iowa Circle in the city of Washington to Logan Circle.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan calls up a bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the name of the circle now known as Iowa Circle, in the city of Washington, is hereby changed to Logan Circle in recognition of the services rendered the United States by Gen. John A. Logan during the Civil War and in civil life, and the surveyor of the District of Columbia is hereby directed to enter such change on the records of his office.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLOSING STREETS AND ALLEYS FOR PUBLIC-SCHOOL PURPOSES

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 9758) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close certain portions of streets and alleys for public-school purposes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan calls up the bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to close all the alleys in square 1107, and all the alleys in that part of square 1093 lying east of Seventeenth Place; to close B Street NE. for its full width between the east line of Seventeenth Place and the west line of Nineteenth Street; to close Eighteenth Street NE. for its full width between the north line of B Street and the south line of C Street; and to close Eighteenth Place NE. between the north line of B Street and the south line of C Street: *Provided,* That the title to the land lying within the alleys and streets hereby closed shall revert to the District of Columbia for public-school purposes.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, lines 6, 7, and 8, strike out "to close B Street NE. for its full width between the east line of Seventeenth Place and the west line of Nineteenth Street."

Page 2, line 2, insert immediately preceding the proviso the following: "The title to the land abutting on said alleys and streets to be closed being in the District of Columbia."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 10528) to amend an act regulating the height of buildings in the District of Columbia, approved June 1, 1910.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan calls up a bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute a similar Senate bill (S. 686) for the House bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to substitute a similar Senate bill (S. 686). Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That an act entitled "An act to regulate the height of buildings in the District of Columbia," approved June 1, 1910, be, and it is hereby, amended by adding at the end of paragraph 5 of said act the following provisos:

"And provided further, That the building to be erected on property known as the Dean tract, comprising 9¼ acres, bounded on the west by Connecticut Avenue and Columbia Road, on the south by Florida Avenue, on the east by Nineteenth Street, and on the north by a property line running east and west 564 feet in length, said building to cover an area not exceeding 14,000 square feet and to be located on said property not less than 40 feet distant from the north property line, not less than 320 feet distant from the Connecticut Avenue property line, not less than 160 feet distant from Nineteenth Street property line, and not less than 360 feet distant from the Florida Avenue line, measured at the point on the Florida Avenue boundary where the center line of Twentieth Street meets said boundary, be permitted to be erected to a height not to exceed 180 feet above the level of the existing grade at the center of the location above described: And provided further, That the design of said building and the layout of said ground be subject to approval by the Fine Arts Commission and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, both of the District of Columbia."

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McLEOD. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. As the report of the committee indicates, it is not the purpose of the committee in recommending an exception to the building height law that it shall be considered a precedent. I rise largely to inquire what is the established height under the present zoning law for buildings in the District?

Mr. McLEOD. The only precedent that this might tend to support would be a down-town building. This building in question was considered to be so far away from other buildings and in a location not surrounded by residential property, and comprising one whole square that it would not necessarily establish such a precedent as the gentleman refers to. The provision of the bill, that in violation to the existing code, is the monumental tower to this Masonic building. It in no way shuts out light from the abutting owners.

Mr. STAFFORD. Can the gentleman inform the House to what height buildings may now be constructed under the existing code?

Mr. McLEOD. I can not.

Mr. STAFFORD. In this bill we are authorizing the Masonic fraternity to build a building to the height of 180 feet. It has been the established practice in down-town districts and in the suburban district where this building is to be erected, which is surrounded by apartment buildings of a standard height, to have them conform to a certain height. I only know of one building that mars the harmony of the skyline, and that is the Cairo Hotel. Very likely that apartment building was erected before we had any prescribed limit for construction heights.

I am rising largely to get the established height under existing law.

Mr. McLEOD. I may be mistaken, but in the location of this proposed building the limit is about 100 feet, and this exceeds it by 80 feet, in the form of a tower.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McLEOD. I yield.

Mr. CRAMTON. I understand that the location of this property is such, the building being removed from other buildings, that the exception made in this case was held to contribute to the attractiveness of the city. That is based somewhat on the thought that the balance of the property on which the building is to be erected is to remain in its natural condition, with a grove of trees, and so forth. There has been some suggestion that they might turn that over to the people of the District.

Was there any assurance before the gentleman's committee that the property will be turned over and maintained as a public

park, or that it will be maintained by the Masonic owners in its present condition as a park?

Mr. McLEOD. The present owners indicate that they will turn the balance over to the District of Columbia for park purposes for the exact price that they paid; that if the District does not purchase, no one else will be allowed to purchase it, and that it will be maintained by the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. CRAMTON. Personally, I do not think consent ought to be granted except there is a definite assurance that that area about it is to be kept in its present condition. Is there any definite assurance that either one of these conditions will be maintained—either that they will sell it at a reasonable price to the District or maintain it themselves.

Mr. McLEOD. They say that the building will be far enough back from the proposed park that the gentleman mentioned, and that it will only be considered for park purposes.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I was in hopes when I read the title to this bill that it was the bill known as the Shipstead bill, to regulate the height of building fronting upon Government reservations. Can the gentleman give us any idea as to the possibility of having a chance to vote on the Shipstead bill, which recently passed the Senate. It is a bill of very great importance in the District, particularly in view of the great building and park program that we have now under way.

Mr. HALL of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the Shipstead bill is now under consideration in the subcommittee of which I happen to be chairman. Public hearings have been asked upon the bill. There seems to be a necessity for that.

Mr. CRAMTON. I suppose some of the landowners who would be affected are asking for a hearing to oppose the bill?

Mr. HALL of Indiana. I do not know who have asked. They have only listed their names with the committee and have been notified that at the proper time, when the hearings are held, they will be permitted to place whatever evidence they have before the committee.

Mr. CRAMTON. Can the gentleman give us any idea of when the hearings will be held, and whether the House can hope for an early report upon the bill if it meets the approval of the committee?

Mr. HALL of Indiana. It is the present plan to hold hearings within a short time, and I sincerely hope to present the bill to the House within the near future.

Mr. CRAMTON. If we are to preserve such areas as Lafayette Square and other important reservations, that bill, or one like it, is of very great importance.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALL of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I have been advised that recently application was made to build a hotel at East Capitol and Third Streets, and that the application has been refused by the authorities. In view of the fact that the building of the new House Office Building is depriving us of two hotels in this part of the city, it looks as though an effort were being made to deprive this part of the town near the Capitol of adequate hotel accommodations. Does the gentleman know anything about the situation?

Mr. HALL of Indiana. That subject has not come to my attention, and I know nothing about it whatever.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. This smacks a little bit of real-estate interests trying to take advantage of these laws regarding the height of buildings. I think the matter ought to be looked into.

Mr. McLEOD. I might say to the gentleman that the evidence before the committee was that this building would cost somewhere between two and three million dollars, and is to be of a monumental type and will be an asset to the city. In this location it will be far from interfering with apartment buildings.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I was not talking about the bill under consideration. I was trying to get some information regarding the refusal to permit a hotel to be built at East Capitol and Third Street, across from the Library.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed; and a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR PARK PURPOSES

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 6595) authorizing the exchange of 663 square feet of property acquired for the park system for 2,436 square feet of neighboring property, all in the Klinge Ford Valley, for addition to the park system of the National Capital, and ask unanimous consent to substitute for this bill S. 3440, of similar title, which has already passed the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to substitute the Senate bill, S. 3440, for the House bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 3440

Authorizing the exchange of 663 square feet of property acquired for the park system for 2,436 square feet of neighboring property, all in the Klinge Ford Valley, for addition to the park system of the National Capital

Be it enacted, etc., That for and in consideration of the grant and conveyance to the United States of America by the Ell & Kay Building & Investment Co., a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of Delaware, of a fee simple title, with general warranty, of part of lot 86 of the subdivision by Ell & Kay Building & Investment Co. and others, in square 2106, as recorded in liber 90, folio 70, of the records of the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, described as follows: Beginning for the same at an angle formed by the intersection of the westerly boundary of said lot 86 with the northwesterly boundary of said lot, said point of beginning being on the arc of a circle the radius of which is 80.64 feet and distant easterly 19.50 feet, measured on said arc and deflecting to the left, from the intersection of the easterly line of Klinge Road with the northerly boundary of parcel formerly known as parcel 54/95, and running thence from said beginning point with the boundary of said lot 86, deflecting to the left with the arc of a circle the radius of which is 80.64 feet, northeasterly 89.12 feet, thence leaving said boundary and running south 17° 18' west 56.70 feet to an angle; thence south 33° 43' west 59.67 feet to a boundary line of said lot; thence with said boundary line, deflecting to the right with the arc of a circle the radius of which is 130.64 feet, westerly 29.56 feet; thence with the westerly boundary of said lot, with the arc of a circle the radius of which is 495 feet, deflecting to the left, northerly 53.36 feet to the point of beginning, containing 2,436 square feet, all as shown in survey book No. 97, page 12, office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia. The Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, acting for and in behalf of the United States of America, be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to convey to the Ell & Kay Building & Investment Co., a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of Delaware, all the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to the following property, to wit: Part of the tract of land numbered on the assessment records of the District of Columbia as parcel 54/72, and described as follows: Beginning for the same at the most northerly corner of said parcel 54/72, said point of beginning being distant 58.36 feet, measured along the northerly boundary of said parcel, on the arc of a circle the radius of which is 130.64 feet, northeasterly from the most westerly corner of lot 86, square 2106, and running thence from said beginning point with the southeasterly boundary of said parcel 54/72 south 41° 43' west 70.65 feet; thence leaving said boundary and running with the arc of a circle the radius of which is 9.22 feet, deflecting to the right, northerly 13.20 feet to a point of tangent; thence north 33° 43' east 38.28 feet to the northerly boundary of said parcel; thence with said northerly boundary, deflecting to the left with the arc of a circle the radius of which is 130.64 feet, northeasterly 28.80 feet to the point of beginning, containing 663 square feet, all as shown on plat of computation in survey book No. 97, page 12, office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McLEOD. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. When this bill came up on the Consent Calendar last Friday, attention was called by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOOPER] to the fact that there should be some change in punctuation. The Senate bill is exactly the same as the House bill. The bill starts out:

That for and in consideration of the grant and conveyance to the United States of America—

And so forth, following with a description of the land and then a sentence:

The Director of Public Parks of the National Capital, acting for and in behalf of the United States of America, be, and he is hereby authorized—

And so forth.

I suggest to the chairman of the committee that the period after the word "Columbia" should be changed to a comma, and that the following word should begin with a small "t" instead of a capital "T," and I offer that as an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 3, line 6, after the word "Columbia," strike out the period, insert a comma, and strike out the capital "T" in the word "the" and insert a small "t."

The amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

TURKEY THICKET PLAYGROUND

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 6596, to effect the consolidation of the Turkey Thicket Playground, Recreation, and Athletic Field, and ask unanimous consent to substitute for it the bill S. 3441, of similar title.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan calls up the bill H. R. 6596 and asks unanimous consent to substitute therefor the Senate bill 3441. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, largely for the purpose of directing the attention of the chairman of the committee to an improved form of phraseology. I assume the Senate bill is in the identical phraseology of the House bill. It would be in far better legislative form to strike out the first paragraph, which is largely in the nature of a preamble, and also the first clause of the second sentence, "For this purpose," and substitute the word "That."

The gentleman will notice that the first sentence of the bill is explanatory:

That in order to effect the consolidation and better development of the Turkey Thicket playground—

And so forth. That is similar to a whereas. It is not essential, but it is good legislative form to have that stricken out, so that it will read:

That the exchange of certain land in the District of Columbia recently acquired for park and playground purposes for the same area of other land better located for the purpose, at an equal valuation, acre for acre, is hereby authorized for and in consideration of the conveyance to the United States of fee simple title of the following lands, to wit:

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman insist on the amendment?

Mr. STAFFORD. I think it should be made. I have no objection to the consideration of the bill if that amendment is made.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to effect the consolidation and better development of the Turkey Thicket Playground, Recreation, and Athletic Field between the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Bunker Hill Road, the exchange of certain land in the District of Columbia recently acquired for park and playground purposes for the same area of other land better located for the purpose, at an equal valuation, acre for acre, is hereby authorized. For this purpose, for and in consideration of the conveyance to the United States of fee-simple title of the following land, to wit:

Part of a tract of land taxed as parcel 134/36, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at the intersection of the south line of Randolph Street (90 feet wide) with the northeasterly line of parcel 134/36 and running thence with said northeasterly line south 25° 20' 20" east 96.48 feet to the most easterly corner of said parcel; thence with the northwesterly line of Bunker Hill Road south 41° west 133.54 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel 134/36; thence with the south line of said parcel west 622.06 feet; thence leaving said south line and running thence north 21° 19' 40" east 778.11 feet; thence east 12 feet; thence south 536.85 feet; thence east 373.37 feet to the point of beginning, containing 183,003 square feet, or 4.2012 acres, all as shown on plat of computation in survey book No. 89, page 287, of the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, acting for and in behalf of the United States of America, is hereby authorized to grant and quitclaim to the grantor of the above-described property, all the rights, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to the following:

Part of a tract of land taxed as parcel 134/33, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at the southwest corner of parcel 134/33 and running thence with the westerly boundary of said parcel north 17° 47' west 519.50 feet to the northwest corner of said parcel 134/33; thence with the north boundary of said parcel east 403.24 feet; thence leaving said north boundary and running thence south 21° 19' 40" west 88.32 feet to an angle; then south 16° 56' 20" east 501.84 feet to the southerly boundary of said parcel 134/33; thence with said southerly boundary north 79° 19' west 365 feet to the point of beginning, containing 183,001 square feet, or 4.2012 acres, all as shown on plat of computation in survey book No. 89, page 287, of the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment: Strike out the first sentence and also the first clause in

the next sentence, "For this purpose," and insert the word "that," so that it will read:

That for and in consideration of the conveyance to the United States of fee simple title of the following land, to wit.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: Beginning on line 3, page 1, strike out all down to and including the word "purpose"; on line 10, insert the word "That."

Mr. McLEOD. That is the first 10 lines of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; it is in the nature of a preamble.

Mr. HOOPER. It does not modify the purpose of the legislation?

Mr. STAFFORD. Not at all.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD].

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 9602.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9602) to amend the act of Congress approved March 16, 1926, establishing a board of public welfare in and for the District of Columbia, to determine its functions, and for other purposes."

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute Senate bill 3473.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 3473

A bill to amend the act of Congress approved March 16, 1926, establishing a board of public welfare in and for the District of Columbia, to determine its functions, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved March 16, 1926, being "An act to establish a board of public welfare in and for the District of Columbia, to determine its functions, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out section 3 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 3. That the board shall consist of nine members, who shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for terms of six years: *Provided*, That the first appointments made under this act shall be for the following terms: Three persons shall be appointed for terms of two years, three persons shall be appointed for terms of four years, and three persons shall be appointed for terms of six years. Thereafter all appointments shall be for six years: *Provided, however*, That vacancies for unexpired terms, caused by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for such unexpired terms. No person shall be eligible for membership on the board who has not been a legal resident of the District of Columbia for at least three years. Any member of such board may be removed at any time for cause by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Appointments to the board shall be made without discrimination as to sex, color, religion, or political affiliation. The members of the board shall serve without compensation."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the Senate bill?

There was no objection.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 599, 600, AND 601, CHAPTER 3, CODE OF LAWS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 3144) to amend sections 599, 600, and 601 of subchapter 3 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 599, 600, and 601 of subchapter 3 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 599. CERTIFICATE.—Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, educational, literary, musical, scientific, religious, or missionary purposes, including societies formed for mutual improvement or for the purpose of religious worship may make, sign, and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in

the District, and file in the office of the recorder of deeds, to be recorded by him, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated—

"First. The name or title by which such society shall be known in law.

"Second. The term for which it is organized, which may be perpetual.

"Third. The particular business and objects of the society.

"Fourth. The number of its trustees, directors, or managers for the first year of its existence.

"SEC. 600. Signers incorporated: Upon filing their certificates the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged the same and their associates and successors shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name stated in such certificate; and by that name they and their successors may have and use a common seal, and may alter and change the same at pleasure, and may make by-laws and elect officers and agents, and may take, receive, hold, and convey real and personal estate necessary for the purposes of the society as stated in their certificate: *Provided, however*, That this section shall not be construed to exempt any property from taxation in addition to that now specifically exempted by law.

"SEC. 601. Trustees: Such incorporated society may elect its trustees, directors, or managers at such time and place and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, and a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a less number be specified as a quorum in the by-laws; and whenever any vacancy shall happen in such board of trustees, directors, or managers the vacancies shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of the society."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that only that part which has been recommended favorably by the committee be considered.

The Clerk read as follows:

With committee amendments as follows:

Strike out, in line 3, the figures "599" and "600."

In line 4, strike out the word "are" and insert in lieu thereof the word "is."

Beginning with line 6 on page 1, strike out line 6 to line 10, inclusive, and on page 2 from line 1 to line 24, inclusive, and on page 3 lines 1 and 2.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to amend section 601 of chapter 3 of the code of laws of the District of Columbia."

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this is a controversial bill that failed of consideration on the Consent Calendar. I do not think that under the conditions we are operating under to-day a controversial bill like this should be considered. If we are to consider it, we shall have to have a quorum.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will my colleague yield?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. This is the bill that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STOBBS] introduced, and it is the same bill that, as my colleague states, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GREENWOOD] objected to on Friday. I am informed by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STOBBS] that the gentleman from Indiana has withdrawn his objection. As will be recalled, he was the only gentleman who raised an objection to it when it was called up on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. If the gentleman from Indiana has withdrawn his objection, I shall not demand a quorum.

Mr. STAFFORD. I will give the gentleman that assurance as given me by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STOBBS].

Mr. PATTERSON. What is the purpose of this bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman will allow me, I will state, as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STOBBS] stated the other day, that there are some corporations chartered by the District of Columbia which have a large directorate, many of the directorate being honorary in character, living elsewhere than in the District of Columbia, which desire a smaller number than a majority to constitute an effective quorum. The gentleman from Massachusetts cited the case of his being himself a member of the board of trustees of the Universalist Church here, and said that there were a great number of other members on the board, while the real active members are comparatively few. The bill provides that less than a majority of the trustees shall be regarded as a quorum to do business.

It is a matter purely within the purview of the corporation to establish a by-law to authorize less than a majority of the board of directors to constitute a quorum to do business.

Mr. PATTERSON. Of a church or society?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. PATTERSON. Do they not have that power now?

Mr. STAFFORD. Apparently not, or the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STOBBS] would not have urged this bill. This is the explanation he offered on the floor last Friday when this bill was called up on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would not object to the bill suggested for the purpose which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STOBBS] had in mind or to take care of the situation that the gentleman has outlined. But this bill is rather far-reaching.

It will permit all those who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious, or missionary purposes, and many other purposes, by mutual agreement, to incorporate in the District of Columbia, and they can have a trustee from each State in the Union and one from the District of Columbia. They can provide in their by-laws that three can act as a quorum, and, in effect, it will be a national organization. I would not object to a bill to take care of the situation which Mr. STOBBS suggested, but unless the gentleman withdraws this bill I shall be compelled to object to it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the bill is properly before the House. The only question is that it might be considered as violating the agreement made; but the bill is properly before the House.

Mr. PATMAN. That is, that no matter which was controversial was to be taken up?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. PATMAN. I spoke to the gentleman about it while the Speaker was taking the matter up, and I thought the gentleman would withdraw it.

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all proceedings with reference to this bill to-day be vacated.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLeod] asks unanimous consent that all proceedings to-day with reference to the bill under consideration be vacated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

AMATEUR BOXING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 9182) to prevent professional prize fighting and to authorize amateur boxing in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan calls up the bill (H. R. 9182) to prevent professional prize fighting and to authorize amateur boxing in the District of Columbia, and asks unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House, as in Committee of the Whole House. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is the boxing bill. I hope the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLeod] will not bring this bill up, as I shall be compelled to object to it. There are certain parts of the bill I object to that have not been corrected.

Mr. McLEOD. I understand there are some amendments to be offered which will probably correct the situation referred to by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. I have talked to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HARTLEY], and the amendments he has prepared do not meet the objections. It is stated the bill is to prevent professional prize fighting in the District of Columbia. Instead of preventing professional prize fighting it is lowering the penalty. Under the present law there is a penalty of not less than one or more than five years to engage in a professional prize fight in the District of Columbia.

This proposed act if it becomes a law will eliminate from the present law the minimum punishment of one year. It takes it out. It will encourage professional prize fighting rather than prevent professional prize fighting.

Furthermore, there is an admission fee of \$2 provided for, which may be charged, and under the peculiar wording of the act it might be charged for each bout. If there were five bouts in an evening, \$10 could be charged. Considerable money could be made I think by promoting amateur boxing, and for these reasons I would be compelled to object to the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield before pressing his objection?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to call the attention of the gentleman from Michigan, the acting chairman, to the fact that all bills that have been considered to-day have been subject to points of order under the Ramseyer rule. A further comment is that many of the bills were without report from the commissioners, simply the assurance that the commissioners approved them. I think it would be good practice if the bills that the gentleman reports from his committee comply with the so-called Ramseyer rule, and also to incorporate in the report, as is cus-

tomary with other committees, the letter of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Mr. McLEOD. The commissioner's report would readily have been given in the event it was requested.

Mr. STAFFORD. There are several instances, for instance, in the report on the bill providing for the exchange of certain properties, where it is stated it has the approval of the commissioners, but the letter of the commissioners is not present.

Mr. McLEOD. I have the letter.

Mr. STAFFORD. But it is not incorporated in the report. I am directing the gentleman's attention to the value of having the views of the department; and, in the case of District bills, the views of the commissioners incorporated in the report.

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have this bill read because there are amendments to be suggested which, I believe, will answer all the troublesome questions.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has the right to move that the House go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, but the gentleman must have unanimous consent to have the bill considered in the House.

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, by reason of the understanding as to how these bills were to be considered to-day, and in view of the trouble that is threatened, I ask unanimous consent to vacate all proceedings on this bill thus far.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLeod] asks unanimous consent that all proceeding on the bill thus far be vacated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 10865. An act to authorize Brig. Gen. William S. Thayer, Auxiliary Officers' Reserve Corps, and Brig. Gen. William H. Welch, Auxiliary Officers' Reserve Corps, to accept the awards of the French Legion of Honor.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2719. An act granting the consent of Congress to the superintendent of public works of the State of New York to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Hudson River at the southerly extremity of the city of Troy;

S. 3618. An act granting the consent of Congress to rebuild, reconstruct, maintain, and operate the existing railroad bridge across the Cumberland River near the town of Burnside, in the State of Kentucky;

S. 3715. An act authorizing the State Highway Board of Georgia, in cooperation with the State Highway Department of South Carolina, the city of Augusta, and Richmond County, Ga., to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Savannah River at or near Fifth Street, Augusta, Ga.;

S. 3745. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Cumberland River at or near Smithland, Ky.; and

S. 3820. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges in the State of Tennessee.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, April 15, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Tuesday, April 15, 1930, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(10.30 a. m.)

To provide for the renewal of passports (H. R. 10826).

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2

(10 a. m.)

To establish uniform requirements for Government contracts (H. R. 5568).

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

(10.30 a. m.)

To consider branch, chain, and group banking as provided in House Resolution 141.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(10 a. m.)

To consider bills relating to cotton exchanges.

COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES

(10.30 a. m.)

To establish an assay office at Dahlonega, Lumpkin County, Ga. (H. R. 6998).

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

411. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers of preliminary examination and survey of New Bedford Harbor, Mass., and approaches thereto (H. Doc. No. 348); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

412. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of San Juan Harbor, P. R.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. MANLOVE: Committee on Roads. H. R. 10382. A bill for the relief of the State of Georgia for damage to and destruction of roads and bridges by floods in 1929; with amendment (Rept. No. 1149). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LEHLBACH: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 11509. A bill to authorize the United States Shipping Board to sell certain property of the United States situated in the city of Hoboken, N. J.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1150). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MANLOVE: Committee on Roads. S. 3189. An act for the relief of the State of South Carolina for damage to and destruction of roads and bridges by floods in 1929; with amendment (Rept. No. 1151). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SUTHERLAND: Committee on the Territories. H. R. 9707. A bill to authorize the incorporated town of Ketchikan, Alaska, to issue bonds in any sum not to exceed \$1,000,000 for the purpose of acquiring public-utility properties, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1159). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. CLARK of Maryland: Committee on Claims. H. R. 574. A bill for the relief of Moreau M. Casler; with amendment (Rept. No. 1136). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Nebraska: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6416. A bill for the relief of Myrtle M. Hitzing; with amendment (Rept. No. 1137). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KINZER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6627. A bill for the relief of A. C. Elmore; without amendment (Rept. No. 1138). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Missouri: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6825. A bill to extend the measure of relief provided in the employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Robert W. Vail; with amendment (Rept. No. 1139). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Nebraska: Committee on Claims. H. R. 7207. A bill for the relief of W. R. McLeod; without amendment (Rept. No. 1140). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WURZBACH: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 687. A bill for the relief of John S. Conkright; with amendment (Rept. No. 1142). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WURZBACH: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 1452. A bill for the relief of Francis Stone; with amendment (Rept. No. 1143). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 2120. A bill for the relief of Malven A. Williams; without amendment (Rept. No. 1144). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GARRETT: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 2863. A bill for the relief of Harvey O. Willis; without amendment

(Rept. No. 1145). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GARRETT: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 3122. A bill for the relief of William J. Frost; without amendment (Rept. No. 1146). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WURZBACH: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 4269. A bill for the relief of William L. Wiles; with amendment (Rept. No. 1147). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McSWAIN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 4946. A bill for the relief of Ned Anderson; without amendment (Rept. No. 1148). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BOX: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1717. A bill for the relief of F. G. Baum; with amendment (Rept. No. 1152). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DOXEY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2464. A bill for the relief of Paul A. Hodapp; without amendment (Rept. No. 1153). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Missouri: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4564. A bill for the relief of E. J. Kerlee; with amendment (Rept. No. 1154). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RANSLEY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 2173. A bill for the relief of Thomas F. Nicholas; with amendment (Rept. No. 1155). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 2831. A bill for the relief of Jasper Johnson; with amendment (Rept. No. 1156). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 3231. A bill for the relief of Walter P. Hagan; without amendment (Rept. No. 1157). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SPEAKS: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 11268. A bill for the relief of Mary C. Bolling; with amendment (Rept. No. 1158). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BACHMANN: A bill (H. R. 11617) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11618) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern district of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11619) to provide for the appointment of two additional district judges for the southern district of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11620) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern district of Michigan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11621) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of Georgia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11622) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern district of Louisiana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11623) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11624) for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the fifth judicial circuit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11625) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the western district of Washington; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11626) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the western district of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11627) to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11628) to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern and southern districts of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11629) to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern, eastern, and western districts of Oklahoma; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11630) to provide for the appointment of two additional supreme court judges for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11631) to amend section 83 of the Judicial Code, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11632) to amend section 113 of the Judicial Code, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 11633) to provide for a conference looking to the standardizing of harbor depths and draft of ships in world trade; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS of California: A bill (H. R. 11634) to grant nonquota status to American-born women; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 11635) to amend the radio act of 1927, approved February 23, 1927, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ESLICK: A bill (H. R. 11636) to grant consent of Congress to the Highway Department of the State of Tennessee to maintain a bridge across Duck River on the Nashville-Centerville Road, near Centerville in Hickman County, Tenn., and approximately 1,000 feet upstream from the existing steel bridge on the Centerville-Dickson Road; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 11637) to facilitate the use and occupancy of national forest lands for purposes of residence, recreation, education, industry, and commerce; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. THATCHER: A bill (H. R. 11638) to provide for an additional district judge for eastern and western districts of Kentucky, and to amend section 83 of the Judicial Code, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 303) to amend Public Resolution No. 80, Seventieth Congress, second session, relating to payment of certain claims of grain elevators and grain firms; to the Committee on War Claims.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 11639) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Carver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEERS: A bill (H. R. 11640) granting an increase of pension to Rachel A. Norris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOYLE: A bill (H. R. 11641) granting a pension to Bridget Ryan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11642) for the relief of Harry Francis King; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 11643) granting a pension to Milton F. Morgan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11644) granting a pension to William J. Langiewicz; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUDSPETH: A bill (H. R. 11645) granting a pension to Francis Marion Buckelew; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 11646) granting an increase of pension to John W. Harmon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 11647) for the relief of George R. Wise; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KENDALL of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 11648) granting a pension to Lewis J. Barber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A bill (H. R. 11649) granting a pension to Pauline Carl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KURTZ: A bill (H. R. 11650) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Watkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11651) granting a pension to Irene Dick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 11652) granting an increase of pension to Margaret W. Bassett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 11653) granting a pension to Marshall S. Durham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H. R. 11654) granting an increase of pension to Frances F. Godown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11655) granting a pension to Rosetta Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 11656) granting a pension to Leon P. Chesley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCORMACK of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 11657) granting a pension to Annie J. Heller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MANLOVE: A bill (H. R. 11658) granting an increase of pension to John F. Graper; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MANSFIELD: A bill (H. R. 11659) to provide for a survey of the Colorado River, Tex., with a view to the prevention and control of floods; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. MENGES: A bill (H. R. 11660) granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Shindel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11661) granting an increase of pension to Annie Arnold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 11662) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Weigand; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLIVER of New York: A bill (H. R. 11663) for the appointment of Lieut. Alford J. Williams, jr., United States Navy, as a captain in the Naval Reserve of the United States; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. REECE: A bill (H. R. 11664) granting a pension to William A. Harden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWBOTTOM: A bill (H. R. 11665) granting a pension to Lee Hollon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPEAKS: A bill (H. R. 11666) granting an increase of pension to Francis E. Shaffer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11667) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Ferree; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11668) granting a pension to Harold G. Potter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SUMMERS of Washington: A bill (H. R. 11669) granting a pension to Robert E. Swingle; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THURSTON: A bill (H. R. 11670) granting an increase of pension to Eliza M. Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 11671) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Calderwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WYANT: A bill (H. R. 11672) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Barclay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11673) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Elizabeth Walter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 301) for the relief of Earl A. Ross; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 302) for the relief of Frank P. Ross; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6742. By Mr. BLACKBURN: Memorial of the Chilesburg branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lexington, Ky., signed by Sara G. Clark, president, and Mary McCarty, secretary, memorializing Congress to enact a law for the Federal supervision of the production and distribution of motion pictures; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6743. Also, memorial of the Macedonia Aid Society of Lexington, Ky., signed by Mrs. R. B. Couchman, president, and Mrs. William Overby, secretary, memorializing Congress to enact a law for the Federal supervision of the production and distribution of motion pictures; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6744. By Mr. BLOOM: Petition of citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, opposing the calling of an international conference by the President of the United States, or the acceptance by him of an invitation to participate in such a conference, for the purpose of revising the present calendar, unless a proviso be attached thereto, definitely guaranteeing the preservation of the continuity of the weekly cycle without the insertion of the blank days; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6745. By Mr. EATON of New Jersey: Resolution of the Common Council of the Borough of North Plainfield and State of New Jersey, favoring the enactment of House Joint Resolution 167, memorializing October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's memorial day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6746. By Mr. FRENCH: Petition of 62 citizens of Lemhi County, Idaho, indorsing Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562, providing for increased rates of pension to the men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish War period; to the Committee on Pensions.

6747. Also, petition of 29 citizens of Gem County, Idaho, indorsing Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562, providing for increased rates of pension to the men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish War period; to the Committee on Pensions.

6748. By Mr. FULLER: Petition of E. J. Crampton and 69 citizens of St. Joe, Searcy County, Ark., urging the speedy consideration and passage of House bill 2562, providing for increased rates of pension to the men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish War period; to the Committee on Pensions.

6749. By Mr. JOHNSON of Nebraska: Petition of 52 sugar-beet growers residing near Kearney and Grand Island, Nebr., asking for the House rate of 2.40 on sugar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6750. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition consisting of individual letters, registering protests against the Federal education bill, and contending that education is a local matter, and not for Government administration, from the following citizens of the third congressional district, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. George Blasius, Esther Bradley, Daniel H. Cullen, Mary Donohue, James Dunne, Mrs. M. Guinessey, Julia Lang, Ellen McCann, Sarah McGarry, Nellie McGill, Anna McKay, Catherine McNeill, Mary Murphy, Francis B. O'Donnell, John J. Rainey, Margaret Ryan, Mrs. M. McShane, Ellen Stevin, Delia Seibold, Joseph A. Seibold, and Mrs. J. Wolf; to the Committee on Education.

6751. Also, petition of Central Union Label Council, Brooklyn, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 10343, on the ground that it will minimize to a great extent the competition that comes from Latin countries; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6752. By Mr. LUDLOW: Petition of sundry clerks of the post office at Indianapolis, Ind., in favor of the early passage of House bill 6803, by Mr. KENDALL of Pennsylvania, providing for a shorter week for postal employees, and House bill 3087, by Mr. KELLY, providing sick leave and vacation for regular substitute clerks; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

6753. Also, memorial of the Common Council of the city of Indianapolis and the State of Indiana, requesting the President of the United States to proclaim October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's memorial day, for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6754. By Mr. MAGRADY: Petition of numerous citizens of Berwick, Pa., urging speedy enactment of legislation providing increased rates of pension for Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

6755. Also, petition signed by 54 citizens of Berwick, Pa., appealing for the early passage of the legislation now pending in behalf of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

6756. Also, petition of citizens of Catawissa, Pa., urging speedy enactment of legislation providing increased rates of pension for Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

6757. By Mr. MANLOVE: Petition of Chief White Eagle and 78 residents of Jasper County, Mo., urging favorable consideration of file 4-M-L-E-33 for 1-hour daytime schedule for radio experimental station W (9XV), of Cartersville, Mo.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6758. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of Adrian J. Droz, 1180 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 29 other citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562, for increases of pension for Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

6759. Also, petition of Central Trades and Labor Council of greater New York and vicinity, favoring the passage of House bill 10343; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6760. By Mr. O'CONNELL of Rhode Island: Resolution of the Town Council of Barrington, R. I., memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact House Joint Resolution 167, directing the President of the United States to proclaim October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's memorial day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6761. By Mr. OSIAS: Petition signed by Petronilo Viray, Bangar, La Union; Tomas de la Cruz, Bas Pinas, Rizal; Juan Mendoza, Esteban Sapaola, and Bonifacio Trinidad, Manila; Lino Ruiz and 17 others, from Zambales, all from the Philippine Islands, urging the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

6762. Also, petition signed by Urbano Cabanatan and 19 others from the municipality of Calbayog, Samar, P. I., urging the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

6763. Also, petition signed by the following persons from Cuyo, Palawan, P. I.: Antonio de la Torre and 17 others, urging the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

6764. Also, petition signed by some Americans residing in Port Lebak, Cotabato, P. I., urging the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

6765. Also, petition signed by Leon Obrero, Santa Lucia, Ilocos Sur; Juan Bayuya and five others from Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya; Fernando Tumaliuan and five others from Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya; Marciano Loria, Lingayen, Pangasinan; Crispinon Orig and four others from Pagbilao, Tayabas; Alejandro Aurelio and three others from Dagupan, Pangasinan; Doroteo Ortola, Carigara, Leyte; Fortunato S. Callueng and four others from Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya; Vincente Martinez and Augustin Mangulabnan, Cainta, Rizal, all from the Philippine Islands, urging passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

6766. Also, petition signed by Epifanio Roman and 20 others from Calbayog, Samar; Gabriel Canson and 19 others from Tabaco, Albay; Meliton Mendiola, Tanauan, Leyte; Nicolas Cabristante and 34 others from Cuyo, Palawan; Numerian Turbanos and 6 others from Bacolod, Occidental Negros; Raymundo Miranda and 18 others from Pangasinan; Antonio Domingo and Lucino C. de Cabatero, La Castellana, Occidental Negros, all from the Philippine Islands, urging the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

6767. Also, petition signed by George L. Rickard and five other Americans living in Camarines Sur, Albay, and Catanduanes, P. I., urging the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

6768. Also, petition signed by Juan Sardalan and 67 others from Nueva Vizcaya; Celestino Arbisio and 14 others from Zambales; Paulo Onipeg and 17 others from Zambales; Eugenio Domingo and 16 others from Zambales, Lorenzo Estrella, Ilagan, Isabela; Fortunato Martinez, Damortis, La Union, all from the Philippine Islands, urging the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

6769. By Mr. WYANT: Petition of Latrobe Council, No. 239, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring House bill 10343; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6770. Also, petition of Scottdale Council, No. 178, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring House bill 10343; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SENATE

TUESDAY, April 15, 1930

(Legislative day of Monday, April 14, 1930)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

INVESTIGATIONS OF COTTON GINNING

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, yesterday there was passed through the Senate a bill which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the bill (S. 3687) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct investigations of cotton ginning. It is similar to a bill which passed the House and came to the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, that being the bill (H. R. 10173) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct investigations of cotton ginning. The House bill is identical with the Senate bill except that there is a very slight change in language; there is no material change in it. I ask that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be discharged from the further consideration of House bill 10173 and that the bill be placed upon its passage at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is discharged from the further consideration of the House bill.

Mr. HARRISON. I now ask unanimous consent that the House bill be considered and passed.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 10173) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct investigations of cotton ginning, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to investigate the ginning of cotton; to establish and maintain experimental ginning plants and laboratories; and to make such tests, demonstrations, and experiments, and such technical and scientific studies in relation to cotton ginning as he shall deem necessary and to publish the results thereof, with a view to developing improved ginning equipment and encouraging the use of improved methods, and he may cooperate with any department or agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District, or possession, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or any person, as he shall find to be necessary.